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THE Bombay Gazette.

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MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,040—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 23, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June	INDIA	7911	......	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
25th "	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	......	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th "	HIMALAYA	6:98	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **CARNAC BUNDER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 a.m., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the **CARNAC BUNDER** on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th June 1910
Duo BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th July 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 723; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	3,000	D. Moresco	17th June 1910.
ISCHIA	3,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
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Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffé of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 13 months, an additional rupee for every year

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,695	Mon. 23rd May	11 a.m.	P.D & C.M.*
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 26th May	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 27th May	6 a. m.	Direct †

*Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 26th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on Monday, 23rd May calling at Karachi, Pasni Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh,

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,303 tons, sailing on or about the 24th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

21st May, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June 1910.
POLYNESIEN	6363	...	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	8th June 1910
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July "
SCINDIA	5108	Wm Kelso	29th " "
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	11th August "
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th " "
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C F. Osborne	15th Oct. "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th " "
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. "
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,033
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

s.s. Umsinga...4,500 Tons, Sailing about 23rd July 1019
Fare.—Rs. 375.

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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- **BANKING BUSINESS** of every description transacted.
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- **INSURANCES** of every description effected.
- **SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS** of every description, including **IMPORT** and **EXPORT** of **CARGO** and **BAGGAGE**, with **STORAGE** of Baggage and other goods, effected by **COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY**, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., **SAILING LISTS** and **HANDBOOK** supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold	$3,250,000'00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold	$3,605,119'45

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	"	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

- The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
- SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
- THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
- RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
- GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
- The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
- KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
- RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
- The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
- R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application,

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

CORAL

PRECIOUS & SELECTED CORAL

MOST FASHIONABLE AT PRESENT.

WE have obtained from an entirely new source of supply and have on show a stock of the Finest Coral which differ in a very large degree from the usual texture. The peculiar fine and waxen smoothness, the excellent polished surface which imparts brightness and lustre coupled with the most beautiful and delicate shade of pink—just the least tint of rose, have secured for this quality of PRECIOUS SELECTED CORAL, prominent attention by critical judges in the art of Fashion in Jewellery.

There are different qualities of Coral. There is the DEAD or ROTTEN CORAL which is used for making small dishes and bowls; the BLACK CORAL which is chiefly used in the manufacture of ornaments of mourning; the third is the ORDINARY RED CORAL which supplies materials for Handles of Sticks, Umbrellas, &c. Pieces of fine quality of Red Coral are sometimes beautifully carved which considerably enhances their value; and lastly there is the SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL which is a material as important for decorative and ornamental purposes as precious stones and pearls. Its value is determined according to the caprice of fashion in the same way as, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Pearls, &c. In Europe at the present time the Coral most admired is that of the fresh rose colour which are pieces of exceptional beauty. At a recent Fisheries Exhibition a Coral Necklace of fine flesh tint was exhibited, and was valued at £6,000 or Rupees 90,000 (Nearly a lakh of rupees). The Queen of Italy possesses a carved Coral handle for a sunshade which is worth nearly Rs. 10,000.

SELECTED PRECIOUS CORAL is worn generally in the form of Necklaces, Bracelets, Rosaries, Charms, &c. Carved Coral, in beautiful Cameos and carvings, representing trees, insects, figures and artistic subjects are usually set in Brooches, Pins, Bracelets and Necklaces.

Coral offerings in some countries are made to the dead with the belief that it has the power of preventing the occupation of the body by evil spirits. Apart from credulity associated with Corals in the direction of religion, there are many who hold to the belief that the wearing of Coral exercises a wonderful influence on the health of the wearer, believing it to be a certain index to health. When coral remains bright during continuous use, perfect health is indicated, but should it lose colour and brightness, it is a sign of disease and loss of health. The Romans used to Coral-bead the necks of infants to "preserve and fasten their teeth" and save them from "the falling sickness"; even in the present day, parents hang Corals round the neck of children as a preservative against fits. Sea-faring men look upon Coral as a charm against lightning, whirlwinds, shipwreck and fire, &c.

We do not pretend that the Corals which we are at present offering carry value from a superstitious point of view, but we certainly declare that they will make up into the most beautiful Jewellery mounted alone or in combination with other Gems, particularly with diamonds in clusters. If you have never seen GOOD CORAL you have the opportunity of inspecting a unique collection at

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

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25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

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ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
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ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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CHAMPION GOLF BALLS OF 1909

Dunlop "Junior" and "Orange Spot."

FIVE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

RECORDS.	19	Amateur.
	67	Professionals.
HOLES DONE IN ONE. TWO.		
WINNERS OF COMPETITIONS.	23	Amateur.
	17	Professionals.

APPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF YOUR GOLF CLUB.

6 Annas rebate allowed on all old balls returned, provided a like number of new ones are purchased.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.
And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

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TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating the designs and Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

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'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP." BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at he Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "INDIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ARCADIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the SHIPPING MASTER, Bombay, will be Moved from the Kavasjee Patel Street to the 3rd FLOOR of the DWARKADAS BUILDING, Hornby Road, near Novelty Theatre, on and from the 23rd Instant.

J. E. P. CURRY,
Ag. Shipping Master.

Government Shipping Office,
Bombay, 19th May, 1910.

CAUTION.

By an order made by the Learned District Judge of Cawnpore, and dated the 28rd January 1909, our client BABU DAYA CHAND was APPOINTED the GUARDIAN of the person and property of RAM BALLABH, the minor son of HARMUKH RAI, deceased, of the Firm of KETSHIDAS HARMUKH RAI, of Bombay, and who is still a minor and no person other than our client has therefore any right or authority to do any act, deed or thing by which the infant would be bound.

MANUEL AND AGARWALLA,
Solicitors,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 203 of 1910.

NUSSERWANJI BYRAMJI ....Plaintiff

vs.

COWASJI BYRAMJI and others........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of This Honourable Court, on the premises, at Dhanji Dongaria Street on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1910, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse built and standing upon the Fazendari ground of Sett Hormasji Bomonji, situate, lying and being without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, in Dhanji Dongaria Street or Soonakhetar, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Old No. 33, and New C Ward Nos. 691 and 692, and containing by admeasurement ninety-two feet and nine inches in length, and sixteen feet and eight inches in breadth, containing one hundred and seventy-two square yards and five-ninths of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Chandanbai, the widow of the late Jeewaji Nusserwanji Batliwala, and now of Dinbai, wife of Doctor Ruttonji Rustomji Dadina, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Dinshaw Bhikajee Khan, lately of Cawasji Auderji Jhaveri and now of one Bania Jeweller, on or towards the West by the Public Road, named Dhunji Dongaria Street aforesaid, now called Dhunji Street, and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Byramji Maneckji and now in the occupation of his heirs and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and ROMER, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of April, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Tresaurer.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg..........	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg..........	6	8	2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4	12	2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg..........	4	8	2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg..........	4	3	0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "KOERBER," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 15 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

THE 4 per cent. CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE LOAN of 1900-1, for Rs. 2 lacs and a half, is repayable on the 1st July, 1910, from which date all interest thereon will cease. Holders of the Debenture should Tender their Debentures at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, for examination on or about the 16th June, 1910. The Debentures should be receipted for discharge in the following manner:—

"Received payment in full, of all demands for Principal and interest due hereon.

....
Signature of Holder."

P. N. MOOKERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 19th May, 1910.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERY and RESTAURANT SUPERINTENDENT, previous experience essential. Apply with particulars and salary expected to

MANAGER,
Taj Mahal Hotel.

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A PROMINENT European firm in Rangoon wish to get into touch with a reliable Spinning Mill, producing Grey Yarns suitable for the Burma and China Markets. Communications, with full particulars, to be addressed to "MANDARIN," care of this Paper.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
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MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed	£18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded.	£4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN of PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
Bombay.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - - -
AND - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have careful attention with our prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

TO-NIGHT GRAND
SATURDAY SHOW
Special up-to-date Topical
THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
CUP FINAL
played at the Crystal Palace in the presence of 70,000 spectators.
SEE—A DRAMA IN SAVILE
Also Galino's Duel and side splitting comics
TIMES.—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P.M.
PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.

On TUESDAY, the 24th MAY, at 9-30,
GRAND OPEN AIR BENEFIT CONCERT,
In aid of Private EYRES, of the Cheshire Regiment.
ADMISSION—RUPEE ONE.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
ABSOLUTELY LAST NIGHT. | IN THE PRESENT LOCATION
GRAND SPECIAL PRIZE-GIVING at 10 p. m. Show
THREE
GOLD
WATCHES
SATURDAY.
GALA OPENING NIGHT | OF THE EXCELSIOR
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
WITH A
GRAND COMBINATION PROGRAMME.
Watch this column for further announcements.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM St., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

'CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
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Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

AUTOMOBILISTS, anxious to possess a reliable, durable, and efficient car, are requested to write or call at THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)....................	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)......................	Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital..	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund......................................	£1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders........	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan Deli Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States,)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
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Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
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New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A Female Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.

			Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per	50	7	8
El Balcon, Deliciosos	,,	50	6	8
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	,,	50	6	0
La Silvira, Especials	,,	50	5	12
La Crema, Matinees	,,	50	5	4
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	,,	100	8	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled	,,	25	4	0

POPULAR BRANDS.

			Rs.	A.
La Costa Brazileros	per	50	6	0
Young American	,,	50	6	0
Perfectos Extra	,,	50	4	0
Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	,,	50	3	8
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,,	100	8	0
,, ,, Neuberg & Co's	,,	50	4	0
Odalisca, Victorias	,,	25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

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Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON,
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Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Eyojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...........	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..............................	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund................................	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA.
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial, Rs. 2-4 per thousands, and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots, at Sandhurst Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Plot No. 3, Kumbharwada, the following very valuable building plots, for a term of 999 years:—

Sandhurst Rd., East. Plot. No.	Approximate area.	Sandhurst Rd., West. Plot. No.	Approximate area.
4	1,120 Sq. Yds.	41	999 Sq. Yds.
5	841 " "	42	920 " "
6	1,001 " "	43	973 " "
		64	899 " "

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on Plot No. 3, Kumbharwada, near the junction of Sandhurst and Falkland Roads (Golpitha).

N.B.—Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the Auction, regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Lulworth Cottage," Walkeshwar Road, opposite Madhavdass Hindu Sanaterium, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved latest designed household furniture, by Breslauer, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dinning table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror sideboards and dumbwaiters, newly design drawingroom suites, Lewis and Chippendale pattern cabinets, corner cabinets, marble-top round table, one sweet-toned cottage piano and pianola with 30 rollers, plain and mirror single and double doors almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, rich pictures, and oil paintings, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table, hanging and wall lamps, rich carpets, baba tricycle, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Miss M. Lalande and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Old Wood, old Iron, Iron Scraps, Grain Sweepings, etc., at the Prince's and Victoria Docks, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at the premises at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods by order of the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay.

A large lot of old wood, old iron, iron scraps, grain sweepings, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. or cash will be required at the time of sale and the balance and Government duty to be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the date of sale as usual.

UNRESERVED SALE.

Unique opportunity to lovers of wild and fancy Animals.

Sale on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1910, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) in the afternoon, at 146, Hill Road, Major's bungalow, Bandra (near Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, as above, to the highest bidder without reserve the surplus stock of Mr. John A. Witek, leaving Bombay, the representative of a well-known firm dealing in wild animals and live game comprising one African lioness, a pair of Siberian bears, a group of three Scotch white noble deer, a group of 4 Fallow deer, white swans, white turkeys, dwarf ducks, one thorough-bred German boar-hound, a Danish boar hound, an Irish setter, a pair of fox terriers, and two Airdale terriers.

The sale affords a good opportunity to game dealers and private buyers, as there are some rare animals, birds and fowls, which are rarely offered for public sale.

May be viewed and catalogues obtained from the Auctioneers or at the sale premises three days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant land.

Plot Nos. 3-B, 4-B, 5-B and 6-B, at the junction of Parel Road and Sandhurst Road.

Plot No. 1-B and 2-B, between 1st Khetwady Lane and Ardeshir Dady Street.

Full particulars, Auction conditions and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Land Manager's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the Building Street No. 2, case No. 24, Hughes Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th May, 1910, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's Stables:—

40 bales F. P. cotton slightly damaged by fire and water, invoice No. 14 of 16-4-10 Keksi to Colaba.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable Materials and Stores, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of staves for casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, mortar pans, commode pans, G.I. Pipes, &c., platform weighing machines, sluice valves, coir matting, mattresses, hoof iron, trolly wheels, furniture, wooden barrels, glass, Manilla rope and leather cuttings, cooking stove, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. piston packing rings and rubber pipes, I. R. and canvas vaccum pipes, zinc lining, clocks, bells, leather belts, flags, copper utensils, iron chain, brass couplings, Jack screws, hammers augers, locks, enamelware, typewriters, C. I. weights, ratchest braces, band saws, grindstone, water meter, earthenware, card board, woollen and cotton suits and sundry, other stores, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1910.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following.

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, cupboard, chest of drawers, almyrahs, iron safes.

1 lot straw trimmed hats, brooches, caps, flowers, hair ornaments, veils, feathers, etc.

1 Enamel dial musical English clock, Grant Fleet Steel, London.

1 Thoronton-Picard half plate hand and stand camera, diamond Jubilee despatch box, ladies' and gent's spring grip dumb-bell, etc.

At 3 p. m. (S. T.).

Several gent's and ladies' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 white fox-terrier bitch, 3 years' old, English parents, good house dog and ratter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1910.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, May 20.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	15,000
Do. Last year	...	19,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	8,000
Do. Exports to Continent	...	2,000

Futures at New York July 15·01+3 } Advanced on notices promptly stopped.
Do at New York Oct. 12·81+4

Spot Cotton at New York...	... 15·25+5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 1-4 unchgd
Demand Bills ...	... 4·87 3-8+1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 53 7/8 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... } Holiday
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	...
Futures at New Orleans ...	—
Do. at New Orleans ...	—

	bales.
Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	75,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain...	27,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	26,000
Do. Exports to Japan ...	......
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 479,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports	... 273,000

LONDON, May 20.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales ...	38,000
Do. Speculation ...	......
Do. Export ...	......
Do. Forwarded Consumers	54,000
Do. Actual Export ...	7,000
Do. Import of the Week ...	39,000
Do. Stock ...	636,000
East Indian Total Sales ...	400
Do. Indian Speculation ...	......
Do. Indian Export ...	......
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	3,700
Do. Indian Actual Export...	400
Do. Indian Import of the Week	11,000
Do. Indian Stock.	40,000
American Afloat ...	70,000
Indian Afloat ...	18,000

BOMBAY, MAY 21.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 15-16d. for T.T., 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 15/16d. to 1s 3 31-32d
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 3 31/32d.
T. T. Forward	...1s. 3 15/16d to end Aug

Bank's Buying—

Private D. D. Ready	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,,	... 1s. 4 5-32d.
,, ,, Forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. July
,, 6 m/s Ready	... 1s. 4 9/32d
France 3 m/s ,,	... 170
Marks 3 m/s ,,	... 138 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	... 132 3-4
,, Shanghai	... 178
,, Japan	... 150 1/2

The market is steady.

BULLION.

There was no telegram received here on Saturday and New York remained unchanged.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-10-0 for the first settlement and there being few buyers and sellers, no change of importance had taken place and prices closed at the same rate. For the second settlement prices were four annas higher at Rs. 72-14-0. Demand for ready was dull and about 40-50 packages changed hands.

Local gold market was quiet but steady. Demand was very little and prices fluctuated by quarter to half an anna. Sovereigns were in less demand and prices declined by half an anna.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 Chintu ...	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	3
Chartered Bank	24	0	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	3
Australian ...	24	1	0
English ...	24	2	0
Native Bullion	24	0	6
Indian Specie Bank ...	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	9	0
117 Penny	72	10	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	72	10	0
Second do	72	14	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Wheat and seeds market was dull. There were no telegrams from London and a nominal business has been done in ready and forwards, and prices remained easier.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	...Rs. 10 8 0
Linseed, Small	... ,, 10 6 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	...Rs. 6 3
Yellow do.	... ,, 6 14
Do. Gujarat	... ,, 7 0
Poppyseed	... ,, 9 10
Castorseed	... ,, 36 to 37
Mowraseed...	... ,, 7 1
Maize ...	... ,, 18 to 19
Groundnuts	... ,, 45 to 46
Mustardseed	... ,, 85 to 85
Gingellyseed	... ,, 43 to 54
Khandesh Howri }	,, 51 to 52
Gulburga do.	
Kalbur do.	
Itarsi do.	
White Gin, Bold 95/5 }	,, 46 to 50
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... }	,, 45 to 46
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ... }	,, 44 to 45
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ... }	,, 45 to 47
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat }	,, 50 to 54
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni }	,, 43 to 44
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi ...	... ,, 34 to 35
Hard Red...	... ,, 31 to 32
Cottonseed	... ,, 24 to 25

The following are the receipts of wheat and seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 19th May :—

Wheat	24,679 cwts
Linseed	14,374 ,,
Rapeseed ...	13,647 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,891 ,,
Poppyseed...	4,118 ,,
Groundnuts.	131 ,,
Castorseed ...	6,232 ,,
Rice	19,463 ,,
Myrabollams.	6,342 ,,
Cottonseed ...	11,895 ,,
Mowraseed...	...... ,,
Gram	3,048 ,,
Joowar	203 ,,
Maize	...... ,,

COTTON.

Liverpool market was closed and New York was up by 5 for ready. Our market at Colaba seemed dull and a very moderate business has been done both by the mills and exporters, and prices for ready remained unchanged. Market for future remained quiet and remained unchanged with very little doing. Good Broach opened at Rs. 300 and closed at the same rate.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Ralli Bros.	...Bengal	... 267
100	W Wolf and Sons	...Kosi	... 263
100	Bussank M	...Amraoti	... 296
500	do	...Broach	... 327-329
200	do	...Multan	... 290
400	Japan T & Co	...Broach	... 327
500	Khatao Mills	... Do	... 327 1-2
200	Volkart Bros	...Sawgin	... 328
200	Phœnix Mills	...Khandesh	... 275
200	Currimbhai Mills	... Do	... 283
200	Tata & Co	...Wardha	... 310
200	do	...Nagpur	... 305
400	Bombay Co	...Dhamangaon	... 298

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 269
,, Good	... 257
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 287
,, Good	... 272
Sind Punjab Fine	... 285
,, Good	... 271
Khandesh Fine	... 289
,, Good	... 279
Amraoti Fine	... 302
,, ,, Good	... 294
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 302
,, Good	... 294
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 306
,, Good	... 298
Yeotmal Fine	... 311
,, Good	... 303
Nagpore Fine	... 314
,, Good	... 306
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 317
,, Good	... 309
Methia Fine	... 289
,, Good	... 279
Broach Gin Fine	... 333
,, Good	... 327
Sawginned Fine	... 331 May
Coompta Ginned	... 322 ,,
Westerns ,,	... 301 ,,
FUTURES.	
Broach Good ...	... 300 Mar.
Bengal F G ...	... 225 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 19th May :—

	Bales,
Khandeish ...	...... ,,
Central India...	217 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	290 ,,
Berar ...	863 ,,
Central Provinces	64 ,,
Oomras...	1,134 ,,
Dholera	2,628 ,,
Broach...	1,539 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar	1,464 ,,
Westerns	172 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)...	1·2 ,,
Rajputana ...	556 ,,
Sind ...	...... ,,
Persian ...	11 ,,
Other sorts ...	...... ,,
Total ...	7,956 Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 19th May 1910.	Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	622	420,302	303,532
Central India...	4,615	199,129	105,082
Barsee and Nagur	3,339	257,817	115,122
Berar ...	4,409	511,949	338,022
Central Provinces	954	289,580	150,956
Total Oomras	13,939	1,678,777	1,012,714
Dhollaras ...	12,727	198,752	153,500
Broach	11,169	284,457	183,460
Compta and Dharwar.	11,144	140,652	115,249
Westerns ...	2,288	19,355	19,047
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	1,225	404,387	265,885
Bengals (Rajputana)...	3,526	104,168	50,709
Sind ...	221	40,302	23,154
Persian ...	129	3,606	2,200
Americans ...	...	750	9,499
Egyptian ...	...	397	3,739
Other sorts ...	100	238	744
Total ...	56,468	2,876,441	1,839,900

RICE.

READY.

Small Mill	... Rs. 7-14 to 8-2-0
Big Mill	... Rs. 7- 4 to 7-6-0
FUTURES.	
June	... Rs. 7-4-0
July	... Rs. 7-3-3
July-Aug.-Sept.	... Rs. 7-10-0
PRICES AT RANGOON.	
May	... Rs. 305
June	... Rs. 311
July	... Rs. 318
Aug.-Sept.-Oct.	... Rs. 330
Calcutta Ready Small	... Rs. 3-8-0
Paddy	... Rs. 5-6-0

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	} Rs. 54 14
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21 28 35 42 49 56	} Rs. 45 0
Tin Ingots. ...	...	,, 40 10
Spelter S M M M J G	...	} ,, 18 6
Georgshutte	...	,, 22 4
Copper Ingots K S	...	,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12 }	,, 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, May 19.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
2 Boxes ...	1,53,600	...	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
28 Boxes ...	19,50,720	...	...
1 Box ...	38,400	...	...
4 Boxes ...	1,72,800	20,782	...
7 Boxes ...	5,37,600	...	...
1 Box ...	...	75,000	...
4 Boxes ...	3,07,200	..	...
2 do ...	1,15,200	...	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
123 Bars ...	2,25,000	...	...
393 do ...	7,50,000	...	...
40 do ...	75,000	...	...
196 do ...	3,75,000	...	...
39 do ...	77,109	...	...
39 do ...	75,600	...	...
1 Parcel ...	44	...	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Mercantile Bank of India...	India	London
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do
International Banking Corp	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp... ...	do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do
Do	do	do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China... ...	do	do
Do ...	do	do
Mercantile Bank of India.	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ...	do	do
Chartered Bank ...	do	do
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris ...	do	do
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	do	do
Bank of Bombay ...	do	do
P Roychand and Sons	Salsette	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 18th May 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	36	42,182
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	41	47,797

LONDON, May 20.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 82 —1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs...	25·29+0·2
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 99 + 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20·51+0·1/2
Bar Silver Spot....	... 24 13/16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence....	... 24 7-8+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	1-3-13 unchgd

Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about...£200,000. For South Africa.

3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ...	...98 3-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	3 3-4+1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 5/8+1/4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 7/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 7/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 3 1-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	... 3 1-2+ 1/8

£ 50,000 from Australia has been earmarked for the purpose of Indian Paper Currency Reserve.

MANCHESTER, May 20.

COTTON.

Cotton Delivery }
Mid. Uplands } Holiday.
G. O. C. }
Liverpool }

Manchester, April 29.

The aggregate of this week's business in cloth has not been large in comparison with the inquiry, actual sales being disappointing and unevenly distributed. This is no doubt attributable to the disturbing influences which have pervaded the market. The cotton failures in America, with probable far-reaching effects, conflicting reports of damage to crop and the wages question, have produced a hesitancy on the part of operators. We cannot report more than a moderate trade for India and China, and generally speaking buyers for the smaller outlets have not had sufficient confidence to purchase freely being hampered by low limits from abroad. Prices on the week show little variation, and more looms are now working compared with a few weeks ago, enabling manufacturers to maintain a firmer attitude and to decline the extremely low offers so prevalent of late.

Yarns.—Conditions in this section show little change, and although a fair inquiry is met with transactions of moment are not numerous. American qualities of both twist and weft command attention principally in the medium counts, the coarse and finer numbers remaining neglected. The demand for Egyptian spinnings does not improve, sales in combed and carded grades being rare, the late recession in cotton having failed to relieve the situation. Certain styles of export bundles are in request though actual business is only of moderate dimensions. Quotations after fluctuating, are about the same as last Friday.—We are, Yours, etc,

JOHN MUNN & CO.

NEW YORK, May 20.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	8,000
Do. Last year	18,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	21,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	......

Futures at New York .... July 15·24 +23 } Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on bullish week-end figures.
Do at New York .... Oct. 12 95+14

Spot Cotton at New York	... 15·40+15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4 unchgd
Demand Bills ...	... 4·87 1/2+1/8
Silver Commercial Bars	53 7-8 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Firm.
Futures at New Orleans	... July 15·15+16
Do. at New Orleans	... Oct 12·33+11

LONDON, May 20.

Cotton Stock in London ...	......
Do. Total Visible Supply...	... 2,450,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	271,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	... 9,760,000

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 56 7/8
,, ,, months, June-July.
,, ,, Ports, Hamburg.
,, ,, Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales 35
Months—March.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.... ... 33 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 43
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 40 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 38 1/4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 61 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10-4 1/2 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 18 3
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—25 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 66 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 32 bales wool, D Koondanmul.

Trafford Hall s—60 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 62 bales wool and goat hair, A H Mahomed and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Trafford Hall s—100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Coronation s—4,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co ; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—990 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

Raithmoor s—9,700 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

Trowbridge s—1,500 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, S Cooverji ; 1,902 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Berbera s—4.000 cwts linseed, Sizing Materials Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Calliope s—531 cwts linseed, Sizing Materials Co ; 1,300 tons manganese ore, H Doorga.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trautenfels s—23 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

Calliope s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Austria s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 220 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 550 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co ; 5,002 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts myraballoms T Canji ; 12,504 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Austria s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 600 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Austria s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, J. Fachiri; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Austria s—500 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HONG KONG.

Persia s—55 bales twist, C Bhawanidass.

FOR KOBE.

Persia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 96 cwts gum, A Allarakhia and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Persia s—370 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

THE New York State Senate has passed by thirty-one votes to sixteen a Bill declaring it a felony to make a book, with or without writing, on any racecourse in the State. This Bill is thought to seal the knell of racing, writes a New York correspondent. The Senate also passed a measure making racecourse directors liable to punishment if gambling takes place on their tracks. Another Bill will shortly be discussed which forbids the publication in any form of the odds on horse races.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DEOLALI.

DEATH.

LISBOA—May 21, at Deolali, Mary Amelia Lisboa, beloved daughter of Dr. Patrocinio Lisboa of Bombay. Deeply mourned.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMOUR.—April 27, at Asansol, the wife of C. F. H. Armour, of a daughter.

COVENTRY—April 24, at Jubbalpur, C.P., the wife of Frank Chetwynd Coventry, Indian Police, of a daughter.

KEELAN—May 12, at 11, Canning Road, Allahabad, the wife of Douglas H Keelan, State Railways, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KEELAN—McCALLUM.—April 30, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Amritsar, by the Rev. Father Victor O. C. Cyril Keelan, to Geraldine, third daughter of the late Roylyn Muir McCallum, S.A. S. Telegraphs.

DEATH.

BARTLETT—May 7, at Deepdene, Simla, Alice, wife of A H Bartlett.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p. m.

Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Wer stille steht der geht zuruck" ["Who stands still goes back"].—GERMAN PROVERB.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Arcadia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, the 25th May. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 10 a.m. the same day.

SHRI MAHAKALI TEMPLE.—The annual fair of Shri Mahakali Hindu Temple, Pydhoni, will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant when the public are cordially invited to witness the fair and fire-works, which will be done in honour of the above Mahakali Temple between the hours of 6 p.m. and 12 p.m. (B. T.)

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS.—On Friday evening at about 7 p. m., when Mrs. Grindlay, residing at Byculla Road, driving in her Victoria along Nagpada Street, was turning into Abdul Rehman Street, the carriage was run into by tram-car No. 80 before the driver could pull up. Both the shafts of the carriage and the front lamp of the carriage were broken. Mrs. Grindlay was thrown out of the carriage, but was not injured. A carriage belonging to Dr. Erashaw was passing along Hornby Road at 11 p.m. on Friday when the horse attached to it became restive and ran the carriage into a municipal lamp-post. The carriage was damaged. There were no occupants in the carriage and no one was injured.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of Phillips and Company, Ld., was held on Saturday afternoon at the Company's offices, Mr. Bhandarkar presiding.

The annual report, which has already appeared was approved and adopted. A dividend of 8 3-4 per cent. was declared. Mr. James Macdonald was elected an additional director. Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr Glass were re-elected directors, and the former auditors of the Company were reappointed.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

WE would draw the attention of the public to the fact that to-night is the last night of the show at the present locality and that the Excelsior Cinematograph will re-open on Saturday, 28th of May, at the Novelty Theatre, with a grand combination programme. At to-night's show between 10 and 11 p.m., three gold watches will be given away. The new programme is extremely interesting and as to-night is, as stated above, the last night of the show at the present locality, the public should not miss the opportunity of seeing it.

A slide showing His late Majesty's statue (opposite the Secretariat) on the day of national mourning on Friday, as surrounded by heaps of wreaths will be shown to-night at the Cinematograph. It is an excellent slide, worth seeing.

TRANSVAAL INDIAN FUND.

THE undersigned begs to announce the following further contributions and to appeal earnestly for more :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	60,132	3	6
The Secretary, United Provinces Association, Allahabad... ...	4,609	13	6
The Joint Honorary Secretaries, Indian South African League, Madras	2,000	0	0
Amount collected at Karachi, through the Hon. Harchandrai Vishindas..	1,051	0	0
Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.	1,000	0	0
The Muslim League	1,000	0	0
Khan Bahadur Gulam Husein ...	500	0	0
"Anonymous" for supporting deportees	500	0	0
Balance of amount collected at Rajkote	400	0	0
A Hindu Gentleman	125	0	0
Mr. K. G. Desai...	100	0	0
Mr. N. D. Dadysett	100	0	0
Mr. R. H. Patuck	100	0	0
Mr. Dadabhoy F. Cama	100	0	0
Mr. Lakhmidas Morarji	100	0	0
Bai Hirabai J. Petit	100	0	0
Bai Bachubai M. S. Jamsetjee ...	100	0	0
The Hon. Seikh Adamjee Mamooji (Rawalpindi)	100	0	0
Nett proceeds of the sale of 2 gold rings and 1 gold bangle, received at the Lahore Session of the National Indian Congress	90	1	6
Amount collected at Dhulia (2nd Instalment)	85	0	0
Amount collected at Fyzabad (2nd Instalment)	66	8	0
Mr. Jayashankar K. Diphtary ...	50	0	0
Mr. Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law ...	50	0	0
Mr. Cowasji D. Panday	30	0	0
Sums of and under Rs. 10 ...	26	0	0
Total Rs. ...	72,507	10	6

(Sd.) J. B. PETIT.

THE town of Aofori in North Japan, has been devastated by fire, 8,000 houses and public offices and three banks being destroyed. Three thousand people were rendered homeless. The damage is estimated to exceed £2,000,000. There were sixteen fatalities and numberless cases of serious injury.

THERE is no possibility of trade reciprocity negotiations between Canada and the United States being begun before the autumn, says an Ottawa message. Indications are not lacking that there will be serious opposition in Canada to the passing of any far-reaching treaty.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.]

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES OILSEEDS.

Final report on the linseed and rapeseed crop of 1909-10 Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the areas under (a) linseed and (b) rape and mustard crops in the United Provinces have represented (a) some 13·5 per cent. and (b) some 2·5 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.

Character of the season.—The Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur divisions and a large part of Oudh, where winter oilseeds are chiefly grown had favourable rains late in September moisture was therefore sufficient and linseed and rapeseed and crops were sown on a larger scale than in the preceding year. October and November were practically rainless, but in the second week of December good rain fell in western districts and in the fourth week throughout the province. In the third week of January also rain fell in appreciable quantity in some parts of the province and benefited the oilseeds crops. Harvesting operations began at the usual time towards the close of February or beginning of March.

Area.—Compared with 1908-09 the area under linseed this year shows an increase of 115,469 acres or 59 per cent, and that under rapeseed of 40,282 acres or 29 per cent. The increase under the former occurred chiefly in the Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad divisions and under the latter in Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Fyzabad divisions. The total areas under these crops sown unmixed are compared below for the past two years:—

	1908-09. Acres.	1909-10. Acres.
Linseed	194,723	310,192
Rapeseed	136,835	177,117

The areas of these oilseeds grown mixed with other crops as borders or lines are roughly estimated at 597,000 and 2,269,000 acres respectively compared with 499,000 and 2,153,000 acres last year.

Condition.—The linseed crop escaped injury altogether ; the yield has been good and the quality of the seed is reported to be also good. Rapeseed has been more or less damaged by insects except in the districts of Gonda and Bahraich, where it is an important crop and the yield has been good—about 90 per cent. of the normal. For the province as a whole the linseed crop is estimated at 95 per cent. of the normal and rapeseed at 80 per cent. compared respectively with 75 and 80 per cent. of the normal last year.

Out-turn.—The out-turn of linseed grown by itself is estimated at 63,000 tons and of rapeseed at 36,000 tons compared respectively with 30,400 tons and 27,000 tons last year. The increase in the case of the former amounts to 106 per cent. and in the case of the latter to 36 per cent. The out-turn of linseed and rapeseed grown mixed with other crops and chiefly for home consumption is roughly estimated at 120,000 and 466,000 tons respectively.

Prices and trade.—The average of the prices of linseed and rapeseed reported on 1st May 1910 for selected marts in these provinces and the prices at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay are given below. In the case of linseed prices are higher than last year both in the local marts and at the ports; but in the case of rapeseed they are somewhat lower in the local marts and at Bombay and higher at Calcutta :—

	Linseed. 1909. Rs. a. p.	Linseed. 1910. Rs. a. p.	Rapeseed. 1909. Rs. a. p.	Rapeseed. 1910. Rs. a. p.
Average price of selected districts to the United Province ...	5 1 0	6 8 4	4 10 10	4 6 2
Calcutta ...	5 10 0	7 14 0	4 12 0	5 0 0
Bombay ...	6 1 2	8 5 4	5 10 9	5 6 8

The exports of linseed from April to December 1909 amounted to 40,897 tons and of rapeseed to 83,863 tons compared with 27,352 and 56,657 tons respectively in the corresponding period of 1908. In the present year they are likely to be still large, having already begun.

UNITED PROVINCES WHEAT.

Final report on the wheat crop of 1907-19. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under wheat crop in the United Provinces has represented some 23·9 per cent of the total area under the crop in British India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has in the five years ending 1907-08 averaged (a) some 38·7 per cent. and (b) some 52·3 per cent. respectively. In the United Provinces the ratio this year is 53 per cent.

Character of the season.—The autumn rains of 1909 taken as a whole were practically normal in amount. There was good general rain in the early part of September after which the falls in the west of the province were light and scattered with the result that sowings were somewhat restricted. The Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur divisions and a large part of Oudh had favourable rain later in the month. Moisture was generally sufficient except in places where irrigation was resorted to for sowing. October and November and the first and third weeks of December were practically rainless. In the second week beneficial rain fell in western districts and in the fourth week throughout the province. In the third week of January again rain was very general but fell in appreciable quantity throughout the Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Kumaun divisions only and in part of the Agra, Gorakhpur, and Fyzabad divisions. The rainfall was very timely and beneficial and artificial irrigation was consequently rather less than usual this year. The first week in February was rainless, but showers fell in the other three weeks. March and nearly the whole of April were dry throughout except for light rain in the three Himalayan districts. Harvesting commenced somewhat earlier than usual this year: in the eastern half of the province it began in the first week of March and in the western half towards its close or early in April.

Area.—Compared with 1907-08 the wheat area of 1908-09 had increased by 29 per cent and amounted to nearly 57 lakhs of acres. In the year of report there has been further recovery; the total area being 6,513,993 acres which shows an increase of 819,294 acres or 14 per cent over the preceding year's area. Compared with the average area of the preceding five and ten years the present year's area shows a decrease of 2·4 and 1·4 per cent. respectively; but if comparison is made with the normal wheat area which amounts to 69 lakhs of acres the decrease amounts to 6 per cent. The increase this year is shared by every district of the province except Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Etawah in which slight decreases took place. Taking figures by divisions an increase of only 5 per cent. took place in Meerut, of 13 per cent in Agra, of 9 per cent. in Rohilkhand, of 39 per cent in Allahabad, of 14 per cent. in Benares, of 17 per cent. in Gorakhpur, of 29 per cent. in Lucknow and of 15 per cent. in Fyzabad.

Condition.—The season has throughout been very favourable to the wheat crop, and except that slight damage was caused in places from rats and strong winds no injury has been reported. In the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions wheat crop is estimated at 95 per cent. of the normal ; in the remaining divisons it has been better. For the province as a whole a full normal out-turn is estimated, compared with 80 per cent. last year. The grain is uniformly of good quality.

Out-turn.—The out-turn of wheat sown unmixed is estimated at 2,390,000 tons compared with 1,693,000 tons in 1908-09 ; and that of wheat sown in combination with barley and gram at 595,000 tons: total 2,985,000 tons compared with 2,124,000 tons estimated for the last year. The increase amounts to 861,000 tons or 40 per cent. and is due to the larger area sown and the superior condition of this year's crop. It may be added that the wheat sown with other crops and not harvested separately is largely consumed locally and is not exported.

Trade and prices.—The present year's rabi harvest has been unusually good and prices of food grains are lower than last year to an appreciable extent. Owing, however, to the demand for export the fall has not been as marked as was anticipated. The following table shows the rates which ruled at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay on 1st May and also the average prices of wheat as reported from selected marts of the province.

	Price of wheat per Maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 1909. Rs. a. p.	1910. Rs. p. a.
Average price of selected districts in the United Provinces ...	4 0 6	3 6 4
Calcutta ...	4 6 0	3 10 0
Bombay ...	4 8 9	3 13 8

Exports of wheat during the nine months from April to December 1909 amounted to 281,289 tons compared with 84,110 tons in the corresponding period of 1908. The trade this year is expected to be on a much larger scale than in the last year ; considerable quantities of wheat being now despatched to the ports of Calcutta and Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The depression in Burma is disappearing, but has caused fairly general rain in its neighbourhood. Local rain has fallen in the South of the Peninsula and a few falls are reported from North-east India. Moulmein had three inches; Toungoo, Thayetmyo and Lashio, one and a half; Kyaukpyu, two; Dibrugarh, Salem, Madura and Calicut, one. The conditions are favourable for the prevalence of hot dry winds in the Gangetic plain. Some rise in the humidity is already shown.

Forecast : A few falls of rain in North-east India and local rain in Central and Lower Burma and the South of the Peninsula are likely.

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The depression in Burma has disappeared but has caused rain in the greater part of the province. A few falls has been reported from the North-East India and the South of the Peninsula. Moulmein had two inches ; Mandalay, one and a half ; Lashio, three ; Silchar and Dinapur, one ; and Dhubri, two.

Forecast.—Local rain in Burma and with a few falls in the North-East India and South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is generally in excess both during the day and at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum is also higher than usual at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi; night temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in West Central India and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar and in excess in West Central India. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Tempature has fallen and is now normal.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the south of Peninsula, Trichinopoly reporting a heavy fall of 2·40." Moderate cloud has appeared in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

A few showers are again likely in the south of the Peninsula. Some duststorms may possibly occur in Rajputana.

Appended on Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (20th)........	85·6	76·6	...	14·63
Jask	94·8	82·3	...	7·65
Maskat	102·3	88·1	...	2·69
Multan........	114·3	83·0	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	103·9	72·9	...	9·92
Lahore	113·8	77·2	...	5·93
Sirsa........	112·3	83·6	—	1·11
Ambala	112·5	77·0	...	3·60
Delhi	112·2	89·2	...	3·06
Agra........	112·6	90·0	...	2·05
Mainpuri........	112·8	84·0	...	1·34
Jhansi	111·5	91·5	...	...
Cawnpore	112·0	80·0	...	1·43
Allahabad	111·6	84·5	—	1·63
Jacobabad	119·6	81·3	...	1·89
Karachi	86·5	77·5	...	1·09
Ajmer	106·4	83·2	...	1·96
Jaipur	111·2	83·6	...	1.61
Kotah	112·0	88·1	...	0·97
Bhuj........	95·1	77·5	...	?
Dwarka	87·8	80·2	...	0·56
Veraval	85·6	79·8	...	0·45
Rajkot........	102·6	77·0	...	0·62
Bhavnagar Para........	107·2	77·5	...	1·04
Surat	93·1	80·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad........	107·6	78·7	...	0·46
Deesa	105·8	77·4	...	0·05
Neemuch........	101·0	78·8	...	0·23
Indore	102·1	77·1	...	0·10
Jubbulpore	106·8	83·3	...	1·67
Saugor	106·6	83·0	...	0·77
Hoshangabad	107·1	81·4	...	1·62
Khandwa........	105·7	81·1	...	0·60
Akola	106·2	78·6	...	5·63
Amraoti	107·8	79·8	...	4·31
Nagpur........	109·6	85·8	...	5·24
Chanda	111·5	82·0	...	0·03
Raipur........	110·7	85·6	...	4·19
Bombay	92·2	81·3	0·02	0·03
Ratnagiri........	91·8	78·4	...	0·02
Mormugao	89·5	80·7	...	0·38
Karwar	88·3	79·5	...	1·66
Malegaon........	102·4	76·6	...	0·31
Ahmednagar........	98·4	67·0	...	2·09
Poona	94·5	72·3	...	0·02
Sholapur	103·8	74·4	...	0·63
Bijapur	101·7	70·7	—	0·57
Belgaum	92·3	67·6	...	3·03
Aurangabad........	102·2	71·2	...	1·06
Nizamabad (Indur)	108·9	80·7	...	0·35
Hyderabad	105·8	81·2	...	0·58
Mangalore	90·8	76·3	...	3·18
Calicut........	84·8	76·1	0·90	16·73
Cochin	85·7	78·3	...	21·18
Colombo	88·0	81·0	...	24·87
Masulipatam	114·3	87·7	...	0·77
Bellary	103·0	77·8	...	4·29
Cuddapah	112·2	83·1	0·24	0·54
Madras........	113·0	82·5	...	4·86
Bangalore	96·8	64·8	...	1·85
Coimbatore	96·9	71·3	0·41	4·62
Trichinopoly	99·1	72·3	2·40	9·13
Negapatam	101·0	74·0	...	9·03

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 21st May was 29·890 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE death has occurred at Gateshead, at the age of sixty-eight of Tom Winship, an oarsman, writes our London correspondent, who was associated with Chambers, Cooper, Renforth, Kelley, Percy Taylor, and other champions in sculling pair-oared and four-oared races. He was one of the Tyne crew; which also included Taylor, Renforth and Martin who went to Canada in 1870 and defeated the St. John's crew at Lechine over a a seven mile course for £1,000.

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FOUR
WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.

RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
(*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE
(*Regd.*)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHŒA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE
TREZO TABLETS
(*Regd.*)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches — acute or chronic headaches — sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

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BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

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R I M S Dufferin	Comdr A J Marsack	R I M
R I M S Investigator	Comdr W Y Beauchamp	Survey Street
H M S Redbreast	Comdr Shutter	Royal Navy
R I M S Polinarus	Comdr Taylor	R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 21.

Aidgate	2208	King	W & A Graham & Co
Austriana	2612	Harrison	W & A Graham & Co
Begonia	2343	Mathews	T Jeewandas
Calliope	2498	Knot	W & A Graham & Co
Calcutta	2244	Fuller	T Morrison & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Zuel & Co
Coronation	2476	Waters	......
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Delta	4780	Snow	P & O S N & Co
Dumbea	3219	Rebufat	M Maritime & Co
Ethelwolf	2814	Eidman	T Morrison & Co
Feliciana	2765	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Feradene	2244	Leighton	W & A Graham & Co
Hidalgo	2760	Croft	James Finlay & Co
Lhasa	943	MacDearmid	M M & Co
Megna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Naseri	911	Micro...Stream...12 5	B & P S N & Co
Nuddea	1944	Logan	M M & Co
Northam	2475	Donovan	W & A Graham & Co
Okara	3435	Love	M M & Co
Persia	3779	Georgvich	A L S N & Co
Ramsay	2767	Mullar	Captain
Sutherland	2377	Wallace	T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Strathleven	2845	Todd	W&A Graham & Co
Strathford	2841	Arnot	M M & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W&A Graham & Co
Trowbridge	2380	Mrrs	W & A Graham & Co
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Wearmouth	2307	Catto	W & A Graham & Co
Waroonga	1609	Chappel	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	24 5	M M & Co
B Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Liverpool	24-5	Killick Nixon & Co
C&R Hidalgo	2761	Croft	Hull	27 5	J Finlay & Co
D&E City of Karachi	3562	Snow	Karachi	24 5	Killick Nixon & Co
F Istrar	2989	Jacob	Dunkirk	1-6	Killick Nixon & Co
G Landaura	3308	Peck	Calcutta	21 5	M M&Co
H Broadgarth	2078	Rowell	Manchester	24-5	Sanday & Co
K Uskmoor	2306	Evans	Port Said	21 5	W &A Graham & Co
L Raithmeor	1990	Peterson	M'goa	22-5	W & A Graham & Co
M Harpley	2565	Folster	Hull	21-5	W & A Graham & Co
N Glamorgan	2257	Jones	Hull	3-6	W & A Graham & Co
O Yorkmoor	2286	Rigby	London	24 5	W & A Graham & Co
P Trautenfels	2932	Haker	Hamburg	24 5	W&A Graham & Co
Q Haidari	1563	Kass	Jeddah	24 5	B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Markgraf	2325	Timm	Z'bar	28-5	A Strandes & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Mitchell	Liverpool	22 5	W & A Graham & Co
3 Danolly	2126	Davis	Dunkirk	4-6	W & A Graham & Co
4 Cressington Court	2716	Baucham	Hull	28-5	W &A G &Co
5 Irish Monarch	2792	Rettine	Hamburg	21 5	J Finlay & Co
5 Djibonte	2797	Quinton	Marseilles	10-6	J Mackintosh & Co
6 Persia	3779	Gairgevich	Kobe	25-5	A L S N Co
7 Berberra	2791	Peckham	Antwerp	28 5	M M & Co
8 Queenmoor	2409	Helmrick	Hull	21-5	W &A Graham & Co
9 Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	Kobe	20-5	N Y Kaisha
9 Uganda	3498	Kilpatrick	Calcutta	23-5	M M & Co
15 City of Madrid	3134	Martin	Hull	22-5	Killick Nixon & Co
16 Averistan	1821	Choal	Amsterdam	28-5	M M & Co

H W P D

Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Karachi	22-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nager	21-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Courland	760	Samsoodin	N F		Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Dumra	762	Manley	Karachi	23-5	M M & Co

M W D D

Itaura	3363	Clelland	N F		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
21	Schoenfels s	Rode	Hamburg, Apl. 16
	Barbarigo s	Giacopello	Venice Apl. 21
	Kingsway s	Griffiths	Colombo, May 14
	Koerber s	Foresti	Trieste, May 5
	Dumra s	Manley	Buschra, May 15
	Chanda s	Tice	London, May 20
	Nairn s	Lessen	Calcutta, May 7

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Egypt s	Summers	London
	City of Madrid s	Martin	Liverpool
	Queenmoor s	Helmrich	Hull
	Uskmoor s	Evans	Port Said
	Elysia s	Mitchel	Liverpool

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer India for London,
" Austria for Trieste.
" Barbarigo for Calcutta.
" Kingsway for Genoa.
" Dunolly for Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From.
17	Marex	Sumatra
17	Gwalior	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta, which left Bombay on the 25th April arrived at Liverpool on Friday morning last, the 20th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 21st instant.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Koerber," May 21.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber" from Trieste and intermediate ports on Saturday morning :—

Boese, Mr L M and 2 Misses
Calvocaressi, Mr C
Framji, Mr B
Maclacher, Miss
Pucher, Mr and Mrs W
Stuhlwann, Mr
Vakil, Dr
Vakil Mr H A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd May.

429—Bugle Practice—Tuesday 24th inst—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

An important concession has been granted by the Admiralty in directing that a record is to be kept of the proceedings involving the disrating of chief petty officers and petty officers. The record is to include a summary of the evidence, the defence and the captain's observations giving the grounds on which his decision is arrived at. This concession is believed to be the Admiralty's reply to the clause in the men's appeal that no petty officer should be disrated unless by court-martial.

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H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 23rd May, 1910.

PEARY AND THE POLE.

It is to be hoped that Commander Peary did not find the genial atmosphere of appreciation and congratulation in which he has moved ever since he reached civilisation after his polar journey, even more trying to his constitution, mental and physical, than the frozen tracts over which he travelled to his final triumph. Invitations to lecture at Institutions, to lunch and dine at Scientific clubs and with learned Societies poured in on him and were cheerfully accepted. These fetes were attended in London with "the usual trimmings" of complimentary speeches from responders to every toast that by an ingenious "tour de force" could be made to refer to the daring deed of the discoverer of our one and only North Pole. The veteran Lord Halsbury presided at the first luncheon given in Commander Peary's honor in England. A distinguished company was invited to meet him at the Royal Societies Club and instructive as well as amusing was the eloquence that whiled away the afternoon. The President seemed quite glad that neither science nor mechanics, in spite of their multiple wonders of the application of which men are not a little proud, had anything to do with the two great achievements of recent times. The primeval elements, courage, tenacity and energy, were the factors that had conquered before now, and had solved the two serious problems of the world's history that centred round the Poles. Commander Peary modestly dilated on the pleasure he felt in being among friends in a nation of Polar explorers, happy in the knowledge that he had attained the aim to which he had devoted his life. The attraction of a Pole must be great, indeed, when a man can sacrifice, as Peary did, years to an unwearied effort to locate it. He told how twenty-four years ago he first started North and in all made eight expeditions of varying length in the same direction. He studied closely the technique of Arctic work until it became second nature. He learned all about the dog, the Esquimaux, the sledge and the food question. He mastered the uncertain ways of the central part of the North Polar Ocean and when he and his band had the technique of the work and a knowledge of the actual conditions, there remained only the problem of combining the two in the conduct of the expedition.

Peary and his party left New York on July 6, 1908, in the "Roosevelt" and picking up at Cape York his faithful Esquimaux, his army of dogs, his furs for clothing and whatever further equipment he still needed, went on through the difficult ice channels already familiar to Nares, Markham, Beaumont and Fielding until September 5 saw the ship in her winter quarters. This brief resume of the marvellous journey over solid ice, across inververing "leads," through unimaginable dangers was amplified by the Commander in his lecture on May 4 at the Albert Hall, but even these with the aid of typical photographs of the snowy expanse that was crossed and the dogs and Exquimaux that made the journey possible, it was difficult to get a convincing image of the reality. That only Arctic explorers can grasp. The day after the leader satisfied himself that he might raise the flag of the Stars and Stripes on the spot he diagnosed as the Pole, he and his Esquimaux started to return. The four supporting parties had turned back previously at appointed intervals and Captain Bartlett who halted at the 88th parallel of latitude, took up there the duty of keeping the trail open for the return journey, leaving a relay of fresh dogs, and good sledges for Peary when he got back from the Pole. On April 27 all were back at the ship, a quick march having been made possible by the wise management of the trail, and a sleep of nearly 48 hours at Cape Columbia having set up men and dogs. They had to wait the pleasure of the ice on board the "Roosevelt," until she was set free and could steam south. The Esquimaux were landed at Cape York on August 26, happy in the stipulated rewards for their important share in the expedition, hunting implements of the best, on which they relied, said Commander Peary, to soften the hearts of prospective fathers-in-law. "The reason we won this time," said Peary, "was not that I or any of us were better than others that had gone before. We won by reason of experience and because of the loyalty, the endurance, the indomitable courage of the members of my expedition, of whom Captain Bartlett is a type, and because of the loyalty of friends at home, the members of the Peary Arctic Club, who provided the funds." Peary claimed, deprecating any conceit, that the attainment of the North Pole was the cap, the climax, the finish, the closing of the book of 400 years of history of which three-fourths have been written by Britain.

In responding for Literature, Sir A. Conan Doyle complained that the difficulty of getting so large a subject into an after-luncheon speech was even greater than that well-known poster implied of forcing an ox into a tea-cup; that he felt he must air a grievance he cherished against explorers. They filled up the waste places of the earth where romance writers were wont to splash round describing incidents and people there as they pleased without fear of contradiction. Tibet had been a useful place in which to put mysterious old gentlemen, but it was exploded since a commonplace British division marched through it and found not one Mahatma. Central Africa was Rider Haggard's happy hunting-ground until the railway and the telegraph civilised it. He had hoped the Poles would last his time, but here was one opened up by Peary and the other was to be found directly by Captain Scott. He dare not write about the open Polar Sea, Commander Peary would rise up and contradict him. Nevertheless he was proud that an American, and one with an old British, Anglo-Saxon stock name, had won the honor they were engaged in celebrating. Sir David Gill, insisted that science had really something to say to the discovery of the North Pole by their guest, for the most competent New York scientists had examined his observations and had proved they were not "cooked," a statement that caused much innocent merriment. Art, in the voice of Sir Hubert von Herkomer, declared that the explorer and the artist had much in common. Both needed a strong imagination, courage to try again after failure, and an unshaken belief in their mission. But he would not exactly select the North Pole as a sketching ground. He would not mind waiving the bad climate, but the ghastly cleanliness of the Arctic would be too trying to an artist. Art loved dirt and disorder which formed the backbone of the picturesque whence flowed artistic harmony. There was no jarring note in the frank congratulations that greeted the first appearance of Commander Peary in London after his enterprising journey. Nor was there any lack of cordiality in the reception accorded him at the Albert Hall, every seat in which was filled by an attentive audience when he delivered his first lecture there. He must have felt proud when he looked as the thousands who assembled to hear his account of his trek across ice and snow and when he heard the vociferous plaudits that greeted his entry.

* * *

Development of Mesopotamia. In no department of Turkish affairs, has the effect of the new regime, as compared with the old, been more strongly marked than in regard to the development of Mesopotamia. The new Government are evidently resolved to push forward this scheme to the utmost of their ability, realising not only its enormous importance to the Turkish Empire, but the considerable share which it can scarcely fail to take in supplying the food of Europe. During mail week the Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" wrote that the Turkish Government intended actively to push forward the railway scheme for the construction of a line from the Mediterranean. It had granted the concession to a well-known Turk who was proceeding at once with his arrangements for the work. The construction of the line will enable the Turkish authorities to carry out the vast plans of Sir William Willcocks for the irrigation of Mesopotamia, for without the direct means of access to the Mediterranean it is obvious that development work on the lower Tigris and Euphrates can be of but very little use. It is now expected that when once the irrigation works have been undertaken—and they can be carried to completion within a relatively short period—the export of cereals to Europe will attain very large proportions, and thus a very powerful addition to the cheapness of food for the people will be permanently ensured. In the interval there is no doubt that the general trade of Mesopotamia will be increased, since many of the products which now go to Europe by way of the Persian Gulf will choose the shorter and quicker route. Inasmuch as the railway will be a Turkish undertaking, the Government is likely to stimulate trade by all means in its power and the pacification of districts, which now shew signs of disturbance is one of the first steps it may be expected to take. The railway by shortening communications will bring these more directly under the influence of the Porte than they have ever been before. It is doubtful, in fact, if the Porte has ever had any effective control over them, but the firm policy, which has characterised the action of the young Turks towards any symptoms of insubordination, will very soon introduce a new regime into the country.

* * *

Land Exchange in Burma. The issue of the revised edition of the Indian Registration Act, coming into force with the beginning of 1909, has been accompanied for the province of Burma with a fall in the number of registrations, showing that exchanges of land have been appreciably less frequent than ordinarily. The total number of compulsory registration throughout the province affecting immovable property fell by 1,510 and the aggregate value by Rs. 1,53,37,341. This was equivalent to a fall of 3 per cent. in number and 21 per cent. in value. In Rangoon Town, where the decline has been considerable, the explanation is advanced by the Collector that money has for the most part been put into Joint Stock Companies, and less is available for transactions in land. The general stringency of the money market and the proposed land legislation are also suggested as contributory causes. Government remarks that the correctness of the former reason is doubtful. Money has not been scarce, for some purposes at any rate; this is proved by the extraordinary activity of the Rangoon Stock Exchange during 1909. The expansion of the oil industry and the formation of companies to prospect for, and work minerals has been a remarkable feature of the year, and the number of Joint Stock Companies registered in 1909 was 80 as compared with 68 in 1908. It seems probable, therefore, that the energies and resources of capitalists have been diverted to the share market and this would perhaps account for the fall in Rangoon Town and to some extent in Hanthawaddy. The statistics of mortgages are curious. In Lower Burma the value involved has fallen by over 30 lakhs despite an increase of 526 in the number of transactions. In Akyab the increase of 338 documents of the value of 3 3/4 lakhs is ascribed to the excellent harvest of 1909 which has encouraged the cultivators to open up fresh ground, taking small loans locally for the purpose. The fact that sales of immovable property decreased largely both in number and value in this district bears out this theory, and goes to show that the much maligned Arakanese is not quite so thriftless as he is usually made out to be.

* * *

Maharaja of Durbhunga's Offer. It may well be that India would prefer that any important memorial to His late Majesty King Edward VII should be universal rather than individual, but the offer just made by the Maharaja of Durbhunga will, none the less, be appreciated as an act of loyalty, not to speak of generosity. The family, of which the present Maharaja is so distinguished a member, has always been notable in Bengal for discriminating munificence and genuine public-spiritedness, and these excellent qualities were, somewhat tardily it is true, recognised by Lord Curzon at whose instance a statue of the late Maharaja, brother of the present incumbent of the "gadi," was erected in one of the public squares in the capital. The Maharaja of Durbhunga has filled a considerable niche in Bengal politics, and when the unrest of the past few years manifested itself was one of the first Indians to protest against disloyalty and sedition. In certain circles he acquired much unpopularity because of the attitude he adopted and, indeed, received more than one threatening letter from persons of disloyal proclivities. In the past few years he has received unmistakable tokens that the part he has played has earned for him the approval of the Government of India, and we are constrained to hope that his remarkable offer to place a statue of the late King-Emperor on the Calcutta maidan will be accepted, if only as a public act of appreciation of loyalty to British Rule, and devotion to the person of the Sovereign of the Empire.

* * *

The Released Convicts. The announcement that the six coolies who in 1907 were convicted of an attempt on Sir Andrew Fraser's life have been released turns down a blotted page in the history of the Bengal Police. It will be remembered that after the attempt to blow up the Lieutenant-Governor's train the police arrested six coolies and procured from them confessions that they were guilty of the outrage, having committed it in the hope that it would get some subordinate official into trouble. Later, however, when the conspirators in the Alipore case were put under arrest they openly boasted that they had been the perpetrators. The police had to admit a miscarriage of justice and suggest the release of the prisoners. This has now been made at a belated date and some compensation surely is due to the men who have been the victims of such a muddle. The incident at the same time has had useful results. It drew close attention to the malpractices of which some of the police had been suspected and secured a more efficient supervision of subordinate officers, which has had its effect. It would be too much to say that there is nothing more for the police reformer to do, but certainly a stronger control and stricter investigation by magisterial benches have been responsible for an appreciable advance towards the goal of a pure police administration.

Mr. W. E. Neale, Salt Inspector, died on Friday night, at Jambusar, from snake bite. He was biten by a phursa on the 13th instant near Tankaria (Jambusar) and was taken to Jambusar dispensary on the 19th. The Civil Surgeon of Broach and also the Assistant Collector and Police Superintendent were present at the deathbed. The funeral took place on Saturday evening.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

Prince Bulow's Fall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, May 7.

A Helsingfors' correspondent on Tuesday, had a long conversation with Senator Michelin, who is chairman of the Finnish Parliamentary Committee appointed to report on the Emperor's message to the Diet announcing the Russo-Finnish Imperial Legislation Bill, and asking the opinion of the Diet. M. Michelin informed him that the committee had terminated its labours. To a question, "What is the tenour of the reply ?" Senator Michelin answered : "The Diet has been asked to give its opinion on the bill. The first duty of the committee was to decide whether the Diet would be constitutionally warranted in offering a mere consultative opinion. The committee reports that there is only one category of questions, namely, those dependent solely on his Majesty's will respecting which the Diet may legally offer a consultative opinion, but the present bill not only modifies the laws, but changes, nay abolishes, fundamental statutes of the Constitution, and on all such matters the Diet possesses a decisive voice. In other words, the assent of the Diet is indispensable to any such change, if such change is to have the effect of law. And the Finnish people carry respect for the law to the verge of superstition. "The Committee wholly eschews a discussion of the bill on its merits, setting itself to prove that the project is utterly unconstitutional, and this it proves irrefragably; for the postulates on which M. Stolypin bases his contention are refuted by history, disallowed by international law, and repudiated by equity. This thesis is made clear in about a hundred printed pages of our report, which will appeal to every unbiased reader." "Then the Diet will not tender an opinion on the bill ?" "Certainly not, because it cannot do so constitutionally." "What will the Finnish people do if the bill passes?" "They will scrupulously observe the law, as they have always done." "If the Russian Government issued a military law, as in General Bobrikoff's time, would the Finns regard that as the law ?" "No, because such a measure cannot become a statute without the consent of the Diet. Finland's claim to respect and sympathy is founded on her implicit obedience to the law, and, as that obedience is absolute, she is careful to see that what claims to be the law is really law." Having spoken to many competent authorities here respecting the scheme for removing the Institute of Pilots altogether from Finnish jurisdiction, they say that if, in consequence of this measure, the Finnish servants refuse to serve, the utmost difficulty will be experienced in finding men able and willing to fix the buoys, which need replacing every four or five days. This work was done by men of the districts, and if left undone would act as a prohibition on foreign trade to Finland. Increased insurance rates would then absorb all the profits.

PRINCE BULOW'S FALL.

Under the short title of "Der Deutsche Machthaber," the well-known political writer and ex-government official, Herr Martin, has published a study of the leading personality of contemporary Germany which will certainly lead to much angry discussion. The book throws a new light on recent event supported by a free use of names and references to documentary evidence, and it is remarkable for a fierce attack on Prince Bulow, whose fall Herr Martin traces to the famous *The Daily Telegraph* interview. Herr Martin accuses the ex-Chancellor of betraying his Imperial master and of deceiving the Reichstag and the nation by allowing it to be believed that the interview was the Emperor's own act. The interview never took place, but the Kaiser repeatedly wrote to Prince Bulow from Highcliffe Castle giving him particulars of his table-talk with various friends there. These utterances were put together at the Foreign Office, with the full approval of Prince Bulow, in the form of an interview which reached The "Daily Telegraph" through the agency of a well-known English journalist. Articles containing substantially the same information appeared shortly afterwards in the "Strand Magazine" and the "Deutsche Revue," and the whole was a concerted plan to influence British opinion in favour of Germany and against France. When, unexpectedly, the explosion came, declares Herr Martin, Prince Bulow threw the responsibility upon the Emperor, who never forgave him. The point which roused most indignation in Germany was that the Emperor had apparently betrayed a Russian proposal to intervene in the Boer war to the English Royal family, Baron von Eckhardstein, then Charge d'Affaires in London now declares that he informed Lord Salisbury of the Russian proposal to intervene by Prince Bulow's order. The book also declares that the Emperor never wrote the celebrated letter to Queen Victoria containing a strategical plan for the overthrow of the Boers. During his visit to Windsor in November, 1899, the Emperor, in the presence of Prince Bulow and Baron von Eckharstein discussed with his British relatives the strategy to be employed in South Africa. For the purposes of the interview it was thought best to make it look as if the Emperor had spontaneously intervened in both cases, and those in the secret are indignant at Prince Bulow's deserting the Emperor, and especially at his leaving the nation under the impression that the Emperor interfered irregularly in public affairs and that he formed a league to compass Prince Bulow's downfall, because the Emperor had decided that Prince Bulow's dismissal must come from the Reichstag. The truth about the interview was secretly communicated to the leaders of the Centre, Herr Martin being present at the meeting. Later, during the crisis over the financial reform negotiations, the truth was communicated to the Conservatives, and Herr Martin dates the decision of the two parties to drive the chancellor from office at all costs from this time. When Prince Bulow went to Kiel to ask the Emperor for the dissolution of the Reichstag, thinking that all was well between his Majesty and himself, he was astounded to meet with a blunt refusal, and an intimation that his resignation would be preferable. The book contains a remarkable account of a former interview between the Emperor and Prince Bulow, in which his Majesty taxed the Chancellor with betraying him over the interview, Prince Bulow denying the charge with tears in his eyes. The statements contained in Herr Martin's article with reference to the origin of "The Daily Telegraph" interview with the Emperor are entirely without foundation, says the journal.

GERMAN FRANCHISE.

With a majority of 140 to 94 votes, the Franchise Reform Bill was on Friday afternoon definitively accepted by the Upper Chamber of the Prussian Legislature. It has, however, undergone many changes since it left the Lower House, and its fate is still very uncertain. The most important alteration is the increase in the size of the districts in which takes place on a taxation basis, the division of the electors into three classes of equal voting power. This modification has the double object of making the measure acceptable to the Free Conservatives and the National Liberals in the Lower House, and of keeping out the Socialists. Whether it will serve the former of these purposes is still doubtful, but it is noteworthy that it can appeal to the National Liberals only because they are a moneyed party, and not because it has anything to do with Liberal principles. It is also an open question whether it will altogether exclude the Socialists from the House, or even prevent some addition to the half-dozen members by whom their 24 per cent. of the electorate is now represented. No one can prophesy in what direction the very slight modifications, which are all that can be expected from the Reform Bill as a whole, will occur. But the provision referred to is frankly directed against the Socialist voters—in other words, against practically the entire body of artisan classes in the non-Catholic districts of Prussia, and that is the important point. Next Sunday will show once more what German Socialism has grown to. It is May 1, and in Berlin and its suburbs the celebration of Labour Day will be combined with a franchise agitation in no fewer than 150 political meetings and other gatherings. Many of these will be attended by several thousand persons, political agents can tell what that means. And yet the majority of the members in both Houses of the Legislature consider it less dangerous to add to this mass of political discontent, to stimulate its fervour, to tighten up its organisation, and to strengthen its discipline, by returning a blank refusal to its demands, than to allow it to send a handful of representatives to join in their deliberations. Such a state of affairs is obviously one of unstable equilibrium. In official circles there are no delusions on that score. If the Socialist flood goes on rising at its present rate—and the fate of the Reform Bill is not likely to affect its ascent—it will before very long seriously threaten to bring the process of govenment to a standstill. That, of course, must be prevented at any cost, and one already hears open discussion of the theory that a foreign war is preferable to domestic revolution. At any rate, the German Government will be under strong temptation to resort to the trick it has frequently practised with success, namely, that of diverting public attention from grievances of which it itself is the object, by pointing out the iniquity of the foreigner.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

Speaking at the opening of the Colonial Exhibition, the Minister for the Colonies, after doing homage to the memory of King Leopold, declared that King Albert was animated by a desire to complete the splendid work of the founder of the colony by putting forth every effort in order to raise the black race to a state of well-being. Belgium was resolved to follow up this enterprising work by the transformation of vast regions, the development of commerce, methodical administration, scientific researches, and the influence of European civilisation. The King later made a speech, in which he paid a tribute to the late King Leopold, and recalled the opening up of the Congo, and dwelt on the immense task before Belgians. His Majesty eulogised the officials and officers, who, he said, would introduce wise reforms, extending to the Congo a regime worthy of Belgium. His Majesty continued : "Our aim is the happiness of the native population, and we desire to enjoy the esteem of our neighbours in advancing continuously along the path of progress." The King condemned the extreme exploitation of the country, and declared himself in favour of colonisation by customs sanctioned by Christian morals. Belgium was to occupy an imposing place in the economic evolution of inter-tropical Colonies, said his Majesty, and he wondered if the necessary effort had been made to develop the railways. He urged the construction of a line of transport running right through the Colony and uniting the capital with the heart of Katanga, which might be brought about by the extension of the railways of the Great Lakes. His Majesty quoted the example of the United States for trans-Continental railroads, of Russia for Asiatic railroads, and of England and France for Colonial railways. His Majesty concluded: "Let us continue to use all our energies, confident, above all, in our own powers." The King said he believed that the institution of establishments for the granting of credits must conduce to the expansion of capital in the Congo. His Majesty then declared the Congo Museum open. In the course of the visit to the exhibition Sir Arthur Hardinge, British Minister in Brussels, listened attentively to the explanations offered by his Majesty of a raised map of the Congo. After the visit the Minister examined the map, and according to the newspaper, "Le Vingtieme Siecle," entered into an undoubtedly diplomatic discussion with Colonel Klaus and the Minister of Justice on the demarcation of the district of Kivu.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Fresh troops continue to reach Uskub, the latest arrivals being seven battalions on Wednesday and one battalion next morning. All immediately left for Kossovo. In the district of Gilan a regular guerilla is proceeding. The rebels fight with extreme bravery, and the troops are obliged to conquer village after village. A separate attack is made on each house, which is surrounded on three sides, retreat being only possible in the direction of the rivers Lab and Ibar. The authorities have realised that they are faced by a very serious task, the district of Gilan being separated from Albania proper by Servian villages. The rebels of Gilan represent the smallest Albanian force, yet in order to subdue them a considerable body of troops is required. What the resistance will be between Prizrend and Scutari especially on the part of the rebels from Liuma and Dibra, can readily be conjectured. Already twenty battalions are concentrated at Ferizovitch, and their task is to conquer the pass of Tchernolova, in order to re-established communication with Prizrend. It is reported that Albanians from Liuma, proud of their victory over Djavid Pasha last year at the same pass, are moving towards Tchernolova, and the troops will probably meet with a very stubborn resistance. The Albanians admit that their losses have been considerable, but they say that the troops fare even worse. Some of the insurgents have received letters from their kinsmen in Constantinople stating that the Government cannot send any more troops to the plain of Kossovo, and that if Turgut Pasha fails to subdue the rebellion the old regime will be re-established. Albanian emissaries are vainly trying to induce the Servians to acknowledge their Sultan and to side with the rebels. The Government declined to receive the motion of the Albanian deputies concerning the despatch of a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into Albania. It was agreed, however, that, when the country has been completely pacified, a Commission of functionaries shall be sent to inquire into the needs of the country and to proceed with the application of the reforms. The Chamber accepted this solution of the difficulty by 132 votes to 47.

The United States Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has practically decided to accept the provisions of a Bill which originated in the House of Representatives authorising the construction of two new battleships in 1911.

KING EDWARD'S FUNERAL.

BURIAL SCENE AT WINDSOR.

King George's Unaffected Grief.

DEPARTURE OF ROYAL GUESTS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 20.

The scene in St. George's Chapel was an unforgettable one. Blue-jackets outside sounded "the Last Post," while the coffin, headed by the Archbishops, was borne to the catafalque before the altar. The sun streamed through the stained glass windows lighting up the scarlet and gold uniforms, the banners of the Knights of Garter and the carvings of the choir stalls. King George led Queen Alexandra to the catafalque and the Kaiser, Queen Mary, and many other Royalties were grouped around.

At the conclusion of the anthem the regalia were removed. The Archbishop of Canterbury recited the Committal, while a liveried official threw earth on the coffin as it slowly descended. Women sobbed, and King George did not attempt to conceal his tears. Queen Alexandra knelt with her head buried in her hands. The service concluded with the hymn "Now the Labourer's task is o'er," and the Archbishop pronounced the Benediction. King George took his mother by the hand to have their last look at the coffin.

Before entering her carriage at Westminster Queen Alexandra patted the terrier and charger in a most touching manner.

Indian Mourners.

A number of Indian mourners, including the Aga Khan, made prominent figures in St. George's. They sat with the Cabinet Ministers on the right of the altar. The nave was occupied by colonial representatives, judges, and ecclesiastics.

Telegrams report that memorial services were held throughout the world to-day. They were attended by Royalties and Ministers in every European capital, and President Taft and his ministers were present at a service in Washington.

Six thousand and fourteen cases were treated by ambulances in the London streets, and twenty cases were removed to hospital.

Messages to the Services.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The King has sent a message to the Navy that he is gratified that they were able to participate in the ceremony. The manning of the guncarriage by Blue-jackets was a most fitting tribute they could have paid to his beloved father.

In a message to the Army His Majesty says, "I was very much pleased by the appearance and steadiness of the troops under arms."

In a message to the Commissioner of Police, His Majesty expresses high appreciation of the admirable manner, in which the police carried out their arduous and exacting duties. At the same time he feels that the task was made easier by the reverent demeanour and orderly spirit of the enormous masses, assembled in London.

Representation of the Empire.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Lord Kitchener had a long talk with the Kaiser at Buckingham Palace to-day. Special trains are leaving throughout the day, taking the Royal visitors homewards. Crowds waited to catch a glimpse of King Alfonso who has hastened his departure to Madrid.

M. Pichon, interviewed by Reuter, said that with great satisfaction he was able to affirm as the result of conversations with British Cabinet Ministers, that continuity exists in our politics and feelings.

Although representatives of India and the overseas dominions occupied a prominent place in St. George's Chapel, several papers urge that the main procession in London was founded too much on ancient precedent when the Empire did not exist.

The *Times* says, "The Unity of the Empire has acquired a new vividness and imperial patriotism, a new consecration from the baptism of tears. It is regrettable that the Empire could not have been more adequately represented. But the time was short and the Empire is great."

LONDON, MAY 22.

Reuter wires from Berlin that the semi-official *Norddeutsche* states that the demonstrations of sympathy accorded to the Kaiser in England are acknowledged in Germany with lively satisfaction. It hopes that reciprocal friendliness arising from the sad occasion will strengthen the conviction that there are no difficulties between the two countries which are not surmountable by good-will and mutual understanding.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The death is announced of Sir H. Aubrey-Fletcher, M. P.

[Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher was the fourth baronet. He was born in 1835 and succeeded to the title at the age of 16. Two years later he entered the army, as an ensign of the 69th Regiment. Two years afterwards he became a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. Having left the army, he first entered Parliament in 1880 and sat as a Conservative for Horsham till 1885. From that year until his death he represented the Lewes division of Sussex. In 1885-6 he was groom-in-waiting to the late Queen Victoria and until a year or two ago he had held the command of the Sussex and Kent Vol. Infantry Brigade.]

DUTCH INTERESTS IN THE EAST.

Proposed Restriction on Foreign Trade.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

Telegrams state that the report of the Committee of the First Chamber on the Bill regarding the purchase of the Kandanghauer Estate proposes that foreigners should only hold landed property in the East Indies for a limited period. Some members said they would be sorry to see foreign capital prevented from furthering the development of the wealth of the Indies.

LORD GLADSTONE'S WELCOME.

Address from Indians.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Capetown telegrams state that Viscount Gladstone received a welcome in the City Hall to-day. He was the recipient of addresses from all bodies, including Indians and the coloured population.

In reply, His Lordship declared that he would devote his efforts without stint to the service of South Africa. He hoped the Union would result in sinking for ever all racial controversies.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Mr. Botha is forming a Ministry.

ANOTHER CHANNEL FLIGHT.

By a Frenchman.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The aviator, Lesseps, flew across the Channe to-day, and arrived safely at St. Margaret's Bay in fifty minutes. The weather was hazy', and he only saw the coast when close to it. He flew high and descended most gracefully.

LONDON, MAY 22.

M-Lesseps intended to fly back to Calais to-day, but owing to unfavourable whether the return flight was abandoned. The attempt to win the Ruinart price of £500 for the cross-Channel flight and back, without landing at Dover, was thus frustrated.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Reuter telegraphs from Madrid that the Queen has been delivered of a stillborn child. She herself is progressing most satisfactorily.

THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

Fresh Circular to the Powers.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Canea telegrams state that the explosion of feeling against the Mahomedans is due to their refusal to recognise any other status than autonomy granted by Turkey.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Porte has sent a fresh circular to the Powers calling attention to the exclusion of Moslems from debates in the Cretan Assembly and to other irregularities on the part of the Cretan Government.

The Constantinople journal "*Tanin*", declares that Ottoman confidence in the Powers is shaken. It urges that a Turkish squadron shall proceed to Crete and present an ultimatum to the insurgents.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Victory for Eustace Miles.

LONDON, MAY 21.

In the Tennis Championship to-day, Miles beat Lytton by 6-4, 1-6, 6-3, 6-0.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The following matches were drawn :—Surrey vs. Essex, Sussex vs. Derbyshire and Warwick vs. Northampton.

Those between Leicestershire and Yorkshire and Lancashire and Kent were abandoned.

UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION.

Photographic Section.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

A prospectus containing full details of the photographic competition to be held in connection with the photo salon of the United Provinces Exhibition has just been published. There are six classes open to amateurs only, six classes to professional photographers, and four classes to all comers. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded. Besides photographs sent for competition endeavours are being made to obtain loan collections from all parts of the world. Copies of the prospectus may be obtained on application to Mr. Luker, Honorary Secretary Photo Salon, Drummond Road, Allahabad, or from the Exhibition offices.

PRINCE ARRESTED AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

The Calcutta Police yesterday arrested Prince Behraj Shah of Tollygunge on a charge of cheating. The Prince purchased some jewellery from a shop, and gave a cheque for Rs. 450. When this was presented at the bankers it is said that the Prince had only seven annas standing to his credit.

DURBAR AT KABUL.

Mullah Powindah Buys Ammunition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent reports that the Amir at the beginning of the month held a Durbar which all the principal Military and Civil Officers of Kabul attended. The Durbar was followed by a banquet and the illumination of the town at night.

The same correspondent also states that agents of the Mullah Powindah consisting of about twelve mullahs, have returned to the Mahsud country bringing with them ten mule loads of ammunition. The ammunition was purchased at Kabul, doubtless with knowledge of the authorities, and it is unfortunate, to say the least of it, that the Mullah Powindah should have been thus able to replenish his supplies of ammunition, for purposes which are fairly obvious.

THE TROUBLED FRONTIER.

Another Raid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

The Yaru railway station was attacked last Monday morning at eight o'clock by a gang of eight Afghans from across the border, armed with rifles at two or three police and the Levy returned the fire. Meanwhile Mr. Turner, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Peshan headquarters, five miles off, was wired to for assistance and arrived with four armed police and drove back the raiders into the adjacent hills. Further assistance arrived from Peshan, Killa Abdulla and villages adjoining. Firing was kept up from eight in the morning to 3 p. m., the raiders eventually escaping across the border. Some of them are supposed to have been wounded. No casualties occurred on our side. A Martini cartridge with soft nosed bullet was picked up dropped by the raiders. This is surmised to have been the same gang that attacked the Syed Hamad Railway Station and Killa Abdulla Police Fort two months ago. Precautionary measures are being taken. These continued raids on isolated stations are disconcerting, the object being the theft of rifles and ammunition.

SHINWARI RAIDERS ATTACK TWO VILLAGES.

Loot and Women Carried off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

Shinwari raiders have recently been giving a good deal of trouble in the Jellalabad district. On the 8th and the 9th they attacked two villages called Kandi Bagh and Surkhrod, and succeeded in carrying off with them a certain amount of booty and a number of Hindu and Mahomedan women.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent says that the raids have caused some uneasiness in the villages near Jellalabad, with the result that the more wealthy inhabitants, both Hindus and Mahomedans, have sent their families into Jellalabad. The Governor of Jellalabad has also, it appears, sent a report of the occurrences to the Amir at Kabul.

METEOROLOGICAL STATEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The statement of rainfall and snowfall of India in December 1909 and January and February 1910, and a comparison of the seasonal forecast with the actual precipitation is to-day published by the Meteorological Department. The following extract gives the main points. The winter was drier than usual in Southern Persia. Precipitation was in excess in Central and Northern Persia, and although it was in slight defect in Baluchistan, it was in large excess in Afghanistan, as represented by Kabul. The Eastward travelling depressions which bring rain and snow to Northern India must therefore have been as frequent as usual, but they took abnormally northern paths and it is for this reason that the snowfall which is necessary for the irrigation system of North-West India was fully up to the average, while the rainfall in the plains was in defect. As far as the latter is concerned the forecast was in error, but for snowfall the anticipation proved to be correct.

BIG JUTE FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

A serious fire broke out about half past seven last night at the Ganges Jute Press at Chitpore. By 10-30 the fire was well under control, though not completely extinguished. One jute godown was completely destroyed. About 5,000 pressed bales of jute were stored in this godown. The total loss which is covered by insurance is altogether estimated at over two lakhs.

SCAVENGERS' STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

The Municipal scavengers in the City and suburbs of Calcutta have gone on strike, owing to the withdrawal of the grain compensation allowance a few months ago by the Calcutta Corporation. The men have held several meetings at different places and finally fixed the day of the King's funeral as the day on which to strike. There are in all about 8,000 Municipal carters and scavengers, and the bulk of them show no disposition to return to work unless their grievances are redressed. As a result of the strike, many of the roads in the City are strewn with rubbish.

MADRAS HEAT RECORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 21.

Temperature in Madras yesterday was 113 in the shade which constitutes a record.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

By General Sir Edmund Barrow, G.C.B., Commanding.

The following appointments are made :—107th Pioneers.—Captain H. P. Keelan, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major G. D. M. Moore granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 23rd March 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Major A. Melville, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE KASAULI.

More Accommodation Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The Punjab Government has issued the following Press Communique in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of the 21st January last :—A letter appeared from Lala Ishwar Dass, Advocate of the Chief Court, Punjab, drawing attention to the want of accommodation at the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, to the difficulties of obtaining information regarding it, and to the expense involved in travelling to Kasauli to undergo treatment. The letter also contained an appeal to the public to come forward and supplement the efforts of Government to popularize the Institution. In connection with this appeal, it may not be generally known that during the year 1909, the Punjab Government addressed all local bodies with a view to their making donations or annual subscriptions towards the improvement of the Institute generally. Special efforts were also made by the Punjab Government to publish, throughout the length and breadth of the Province, an appeal issued by the Director of the Institute for funds to build a hostel in connection with the Institution. It is no doubt due to Mr. Ishwar Das's letter and to the appeal made by the Director of the Institute, that measures were taken by the Punjab Government. In support of this appeal a fairly satisfactory response has been made in the Punjab, but there is still room however for further subscriptions for the special object favoured by Mr. Ishwar Das. So long as the public do not come forward and subscribe handsomely it is quite impossible that the Government should defray the cost of improved accommodation for those members of the community who could well afford to contribute to the improvement.

As regards the expense of the journey, railway concessions are already made to indigent third class passengers, and there is no apparent reason, why Government should pay the expenses of 1st and 2nd class passengers.

As regards the want of information, a memorandum setting forth the advantages and methods of attending the Institution was drawn up in 1907, and was distributed broadcast throughout the province. But as it appears from the letter in question, that this memorandum has been lost sight of, the local Governments have recently inquired from the heads of departments and local officers, whether adequate steps are being taken to ensure that the information contained in the memorandum is readily available to all.

THE CHESHIRES' GOALKEEPER FUND.

THE following sums have been received in aid of this fund :—

	Rs.
Bombay Gymkhana	500
Officers, 116th Mahrattas	40
Members of the Band 1st Gloster Regt.	40
J. C. G. B.	30
A. L. D	30
Genl. J. C. Swann, G.B.	15
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hojel, I.M.S.	15
Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Glazebrook	15
Mr. C. H. Byrne	15
J. C. B.	15
A. K. S	15
G. P. M.	15
W. M. Bell	15
R. Barlow	15
J. B.	15
R. A. W.	10
R. N. Mant	10
W. N. Shilstone	10
W. D. G.	10
J. H. P.	10
A. V. M. K.	10
E. F. A.	10
H. M. C. T.	10
G. W. G.	10
R. B.	10
C. E.	5
B. D. Q. C. D.	5
W. J. B.	5
E. L. M.	5
B. D'S.	1
D. G. R	1
L. G. S.	1
E. St. J. H.	1
Total Rs.	914

[This list will be closed on Monday next and we propose to hand over the amount subscribed to the O. C. Cheshire Regiment.—Ed. "B. G."]

THE Y. M. C. A. FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged.	360
H. T.	5
H. R. H.	2
H. E. E. Procter	25
A Sympathiser	5
Total Rs.	397

CALCUTTA RACECOURSE.

Improvements for Next Cold-weather.

A LARGE number of workmen are busily engaged just now on the new extension of the Calcutta racecourse and in carrying out numerous other improvements on the track. The curve at the north bend has been considerably eased, the radius of the new curve being nearly 600 feet, as against a radius of 300 feet on the former course while in addition to the curve being made much more gradual, there will be considerably more width here. This curve will be carried on this year, says "the Statesman", to join the new course near the mile, so that during the coming cold-weather racing season there will be only one grass course.

Time will not admit of a new training track being made this year to run parallel to the extension of the course carried out last year but it is proposed to undertake, this work during the hot weather of 1911. For the coming season that portion of the old grass course between the big three and the 1-2 mile crossings will be utilised as a training track.

For the monsoon races the last 800 yards is being laid down as a sand-truck, built somewhat on the same principle as that in use on the Flamington (Australia) course. This will consist of about four inches of sand laid on a "pukka" foundation, with underground drainage pipes at distances of 80 yards apart.

Another improvement, which will be appreciated by riders in races, is the new rail. The entire grass course is being enclosed on the inside by new rails of similar pattern to those in use on the Randwick course at Sydney. These rails are of the latest design and have proved most satisfactory where tried. The inside portion of the rail is composed of a plank seven and a half inches by one and a half, this being kept well away from the posts by blocks of wood four inches square. The posts are also protected on the other side by a similar plank measuring six inches by one inch, this being laid flat on the posts.

TURNING his thoughts from Polar adventures, Mr. Wellman, it is reported, is now contemplating a flight from New York to London. He intends to make the trip in a dirigible airship on which he has been working in Paris, and according to present arrangements will start at the end of June. Prior to going to America for the flight Mr. Wellman will make a series of flights at Southend.

FUNERAL OF KING EDWARD.

Mourning in India.

MEETING OF THE JAIN COMMUNITY.

A meeting of the Jain community was held on Friday evening in Sheth Nemchand Melapchand Vadi Upashraya, Ijopipura, under the presidentship of the Jain Muniraj Shri Pravartak Kantivijayji, to offer their prayers to the Almighty to give peace to the soul of our esteemed Emperor King Edward. Panyasji Shri Anandsagarji, Muni Shri Berdhi Segerji and Riddhi Vijayaji with their Shishya Varga were present in the meeting. More than a thousand persons—males and females—took part in the solemn ceremony. Pravartak Muni Shri Kantivijayji and Muni Budhi Sagarji addressed the meeting, dwelling principally on the numerous advantages and freedom enjoyed by the Jain and other communities in matters of religion under the benign British rule, the unflinching faith of the late Emperor in religious observances, his innate love for peace and dislike for war, and above all his high regard for moral and religious principles. They suggested to the audience that in order to perpetuate the memory of the Emperor and in order that his soul might rest in peace, it was necessary that they should adopt some practical measures. The best way to carry out this suggestion would be to relinquish certain unreligious observances and take binding vows. Panyasji Shri Anandsagarji followed and supported in very touching words all that fell from the lips of the two Mah rajas. He stated that (1) nautch dance, (2) giving of caste dinner on the five Parva days of every month, (3) use of objectionable (by Shastras) eatables on caste occasions should be avoided. Most of the persons present willingly accepted these proposals and took solemn vows accordingly.

Lastly it was suggested that the best way in the opinion of the meeting to perpetuate the memory of the Emperor was to stop or prohibit the killing of poor dumb animals on the 20th of May (King's burial day) every year throughout the Empire and thus secure eternal blessings and peace to the soul of the deceased Sovereign. Earnest prayers for the eternal rest of the soul of our late Emperor terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

In the morning and evening prayers were offered in all temples and Upashrayas and deep feelings of devotion prevailed throughout. A Jivadaya fund was also started on the occasion and a good amount was collected and lives of hundreds of dumb creatures would be saved thereby.

A meeting of the Mangalore Mogera Vyavastapaka Mandali was held on Friday in Elphinstone Circle and passed a resolution of sympathy with King George and the Royal Family.

The Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj met on Friday morning and forwarded an expression of sorrow to H. E. the Governor.

MESSAGES FROM THE MOFUSSIL.

INDIAN OFFICERS AT THE FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires :—"Twenty officers represented the Indian Army in the procession. Generals Sir Beauchamp Duff, Roberts, Jennings, Stanley, Edwardes, Harry Prendergast, Colonels Egerton of the Guides, Bingley (7th Rajputs), Jacob (106th Pioneers) and James (Supply and Transport), Lieutenant Colonels Fisher (2nd Gurkhas), Walters (124th Baluchistan Infantry), Macnab (Indian Medical Service), and Le Mesurier (East Bengal Volunteers), Majors Norman (11th Lancers), Stack (33rd Cavalry) and Scott (43rd Sikhs), Captains McClerery (2nd Rajputs), Robinson (46th Punjabis) Bruce (61st Pioneers), Commanders Wallock (Royal Indian Marine), and G. R. Low (late Indian Navy.)

MOURNING IN CALCUTTA.

SYMPATHY OF ALL RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

Calcutta the second city in the British Empire observed the funeral day befitting its glory and tradition, every community joined in the general mourning. All the firms, trading houses, shops and markets were closed. No business was transacted. In fact the whole city seemed to be in mourning. The condition of the roads was most undesirable, no municipal sweeper worked on that day, as they struck wontonly and the street refuse was scattered all over the city. Soon after daybreak, services were held in the Christian, and Armenian Churches and Parsee, and Brahmo temples. Hindus and Mahomedans offered prayers in temples and mosques. All the civil officers and the big merchants attended St. Paul's Cathedral and the officers in the Garrison of Fort William attended St. Peter's Church. Brahmins in large numbers attended the Kalighat temple and Molvies assembled at the Dhurmtolla Mosque. In the afternoon the Hindu elite of the town including the Maharajah of Darbhanga and Burdwan, and almost all the leading men representing Moderates and Extremists, met at Sangit Samaj in Cornwallis street from where a grand procession started. The Commissioner of Police and a large number of European and Indian police officers helped the processionists and escorted them all the way to the maidan, a distance of over two miles. Just at 5 p.m. the procession started. In an open carriage drawn by men barefooted, was placed a full sized portrait of the late King, above it, was unfurled a gold mounted huge umbrella covered with black velvet with filigree work, and a fan of similar workmanship was held at the back of the picture. Both the carriage and the portrait were literally covered with wreaths and flowers. This carriage headed the procession. Behind this carriage, followed a huge sankirtan party composed of more than fifty members of the Sajgit Samaj, all barefooted and dressed in white, singing a song specially composed for the occasion. Then came the Maharajahs of Durbhanga and Burdwan, Babus Surendra Nath Banerjee, Motilal Ghose, Bhupendra Nath Bose, Yatindra Nath Roy Chowdhury, Saroda Charan Mitter and several hundreds of leading members of Hindu society. Several other sankirtan parties, some on foot, others in carriages and tramcars followed. Last of all came a long array of carriages of all descriptions numbering not less than one thousand. A few minutes after six o'clock the procession reached the maidan. The portrait was placed on the west side of the Ochterlony monument, where a mass meeting was held. The whole of Calcutta was there. It was a sea of human heads. At the lowest computation the gathering was not less than one lakh. The Maharajah of Darbhanga presided, and the following resolution was adopted :—"That the Hindu citizens of the metropolis of India, the suburbs and outlying towns and villages, assembled at a mass meeting on the maidan, express their deep and heartfelt grief at the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty, Edward VII, the memory of whose reign and virtues will be long cherished by his sorrowing people, and they tender their respectful condolence to His Most Gracious Majesty, George V, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, Dowager Empress Alexandra, and the other members of the Royal Family on their great bereavement." Minute guns were fired from the ramparts of the Fort.

The Mahomedans also held a similar demonstration at the maidan which was also largely attended and adopted almost any identical resolution. The feeding of the poor comes off on Sunday next and an arrangement is being made to give a piece of cloth to each beggar. Marwaris and other upcountry Hindus are taking much interest in the latter function.

OFFER BY MAHARAJAH OF DURBHANGA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The Maharajah of Durbhanga has made a handsome offer to perpetuate the memory of the late King Emperor and he has asked the Viceroy to be allowed to provide for a large equestrian statue of the late King Edward to be erected on the Calcutta maidan.

A PARSI MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

A meeting of about 25 Parsee gentlemen and ladies was held on Friday at the Royal Hotel to offer prayers for the bereaved Queen Alexandra and the Royal Family in their affliction. Mr. Dinshaw M. Malagamwalla, of Ferozepore, presided, and in touching terms expressed the sympathy of the Parsee Community of Simla at the sudden and sad passing away of His late Majesty. Prayers for H. M. the late King were then offered and it was then resolved that a telegram conveying the sense of the meeting be forwarded to H. E. the Viceroy whose sympathies with the millions of Indians were well-known begging that when conveying the numerous condolences from India to the Royal Family the deep and heartfelt condolences of the ever-loyal Parsees may be included.

THANA.

THANA, May 20.

A representative meeting of the Hindu community of Thana was held this afternoon in the spacious hall of the Shri Kopineshwar temple at Thana, for offering prayers for the soul of our late beloved Emperor, King Edward VII. Among those present were : Messrs. Motilal Hargovind, Keshawrao Appa Padbye, High Court Pleader, Dr. Suntoji Ramji Laad, Mr. Shaha, the Deputy Collector, Mr. Haribhai Desai, the Mamlatdar of Salsette, Mr. Baloobhai, the head clerk to the Collector, Mr. Damodhardas, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. V. H. Thackoor, the Mamlatdar of Borsad, Messrs. Bhagwat and Gungadass, the Pleaders, Shet Tribhuwandass Jamnadass, and others. The proceedings terminated after the offering of "Bilva" leaves, dear to god Shiva.

LONAVLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONAVLA, MAY 20.

A crowded meeting of all classes and communities of the residents of and vistors at Lonavla, Khandala and the adjoining villages was held this evening, Sir N. G. Chandavarker, presiding, when a resolution of deep and loyal condolence with the Royal Family for the death of King Emperor Edward was passed in mournful silence. Collector Mr. Swifte, Dr. Bhandarkar, Khan Bahadur Murzban, Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, (a will known merchant of Bombay who took an active interest in ten's meeting) Messrs. Khandubhai Desai, Kathwate, Kolatker, the Hon. Manmohandas Ramji, Superintendent Mr. Carvalho, Rao Bahadur Khandublin Desai, Railway Officials, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Keilly and many others, including Hindoo and European ladies were present.

The Chairman in his speech specially referred as a touching and sorrowfully sacred incident to the 23rd Psalm read at the special request of Queen Alexandra at the Westminster Hall ceremony as King Edward's favourite Psalm. The Chairman said it was the nightingale of psalms and betokened our late Sovereign's simplicity and sweetness of faith.

Dr. Bhandarkar in his speech referred to King Edward's promotion of the cause of humanity as against nationality. Khan Bahadur Murzban spoke of King George's sympathy for India. After the meeting people went to their respective places of worship. The Hindoos headed by Dr. Bhandarker visited the Mahdeo Temple in Rai woods, and there the Doctor offered a prayer for the repose of the soul in God of our late Sovereign and the prosperity of the Empire under King George.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

About a lakh of poor Hindus and Mahomedans were fed to-day by Calcutta Hindus in connection with the funeral ceremony of the late King.

ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

Memorial Services were held in all the important towns in these Provinces.

DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 21.

All classes of people joined to mourn the death of the King Emperor yesterday, shops and places of business remained closed. Memorial Services were held in the English Church, the Brahmo Samaj and other places of public worship. Babu Hokul Chandra Das of Farashgunj fed a large number of the poor.

MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 21.

Yesterday was observed here as a day of mourning by all classes. A State Memorial Service was held in St. George's Cathedral which was largely attended. The Roman Catholic and other churches also held similar services. All shops, offices, schools, markets and places of business were closed. Parsees assembled in their burial ground and offered prayers for the dead Sovereign.

QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 21.

The King's Memorial Service was held at 6-30p.m. yesterday afternoon at the soldier's park in the open air. Revd Naish, Senior Chaplain, Rev T. Dixon, Chaplain, Church of England, Rev. Shaw, the Presbyterian Minister, and Rev. Buckley, the Wesleyan Minister, officiating conjointly. The Service was most impressive and concluded with Chopin's Funeral March played by the massed bands. The Last Post sounded. Minute guns were fired till after sunset. The Park was crowded and the troops marched with colours draped in crape, the reverend gentlemen in two deep leading, followed by the members of the staff of General Sclater and the Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon, then came Sir Henry in full uniform, and as he entered the Park, the Congregation rose, and the service began, the flag was hoisted half mast.

A Requiem Mass was held in the Roman Catholic Church which was draped in dark purple. Jashen was held in the Parsi Fire Temple at the same time, and prayers were offered for the late Sovereign, similar services were held in the mosques and temples by the Mahomedans and Hindus.

NAVSARI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, MAY 21.

The Parsi community assembled yesterday morning in deep mourning at the Atash Behram where a solemn service was held and prayers offered for the peace and tranquility of the soul of His Majesty the late King-Emperor.

The resident of Baroda has been requested to forward to the proper quarter this message and the unanimous resolutions of the meeting.

SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 22.

Saint John's Church, Secunderabad, on Friday evening, had a crowded congregation at the Memorial Service. Amongst those present were General Du Keary and Staff, many officers of the Sherwood Foresters, 100th Infantry, 6th Pioneers, the 86th Carnatic Infantry, the 33rd Cavalry, the 96th Berar Infantry, the Sappers and Miners, the Royal Engineers, the Police and the Medical Service and the Hyderabad Volunteers Rifles. It is estimated that the congregation numbered 950. Chopin's funeral march, played by the Sherwood Foresters' Band opened the service. The sermon was preached by Rev. B. D. Beeley.

A Memorial Service was also held at St. Andrew's, and was attended by a large congregation. The Rev. Guard Price preached from the text "Know that a Prince and a great man has fallen."

At All Saints, Trimulgherry, a memorial service conducted by Rev. C. D. Giles, M.A. The Cheshire Regiment paraded. The Cheshire band played Chopin's funeral march, and at the conclusion the bugles sounded the Last Post.

At Saint George's Church, Chadderghat, a service was held on Friday evening and a bell tolled for one hour before the commencement. The opening procession by the choir and Chaplain, was followed by the Honourable the Resident, Sir Charles Bayley and staff. The Dead March was played by His Highness the Nizam's string band. Besides the the Hon. the Resident and staff, there were present all the officers of the Nizam's regular forces in full uniform and mourning badges. About 500 people in all were present.

Sixty-eight minute guns were fired on Friday evening from Trimulgherry by the Royal Artillery and from Hyderabad by the Nizam's Artillery. The first gun was fired at five-thirty, the last being fired at sunset, simultaneously with the lowering, of the flag.

PALANPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, MAY 21.

All offices and schools were closed and the business in the City was suspended under the orders of his Highness. Sixty-eight minute guns were fired, the last at sunset. The Mahomedans assembled in Juma Masjid and the Hindus in their respective temples to offer prayers to the Almighty to give peace to the soul of the late revered King-Emperor and for long life for His Majesty George V and peace, progress, and prosperity to the benign British Raj.

(See further telegrams on page 6.)

OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the question of Local Self-Government in general, and the nomination of "official" and "non-official" presidents of mofussil municipalities in particular, has been again brought before the public by the recent resolution issued by the Government of Bombay with regard to the suspension of the Ahmedabad Municipality—and your able leader thereon,—will you kindly allow me to submit a few practical observations as one of the oldest Municipal Commissioners of a Mofussil Municipality, upon the important question of the nomination of Municipal 'Presidents." The suspension of the Ahmedabad Municipality is the wisest step taken by the Government of Sir George Clarke ("who is looked upon as a Ma'bap Governor by a majority of native papers.") With regard to the step taken by the Government in connection with the suspension of the Ahmedabad Municipality, I agree with your practical and matter of fact remarks that "what we would have preferred is that Government should have sent to Ahmedabad an efficient organizer with an experience of municipal administration and have for the next three years created a municipality composed entirely of official and nominated members. . . Our only surprise is that Government did not make the period of suspension three years instead of one. In that we fear Government has exercised clemency at the expense of expediency, for we cannot imagine that the picked body of gentlemen under the special guidance of the Collector, however zealous they may be, will be able in a year, to undo the mischief which has grown up and flourished, much less to re organize departments and set up new and efficient machinery." The recent exposure of the doings of the Poona Municipality by Surgeon-Major Barry's vigorous and outspoken report upon the manner in which the sanitation of Poona City is carried on, is, still, I think, quite fresh in the knowledge and memory of your readers to need here a fresh reminder from me to-day on the matter.

By the way I can say that Doctor Barry deserves the best thanks of the public for calling spade a spade without mincing words and not caring a brass farthing for the cheap popularity which is so common now a days. (If Doctor Barry had said goody-goody things the Poona Brahmins would have feted him with chah-panee and pan-sopari and voted addresses in his honour and garlanded his neck with flowers.)

The series of articles that appeared some time ago in the columns of the "Rast Goftar" on Local Self-Government in the mofussil are a model of reasoning and deserve careful study both by Government and Public.

Exactly eight months after the nomination of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie (the then Collector of Broach) to the presidentship of the Broach Municipality (after trying the experiment of non-official presidents for some time), Mr. Crawley Boevey was appointed president of the turbulent Surat Municipality by the Government of Lord Reay. This was the direct result of the constant agitation which I had been carrying on in the public press for the appointment of Collector-Presidents of mofussil municipalities. I still stick to my old opinion, and say that publicly, up to the hour of writing this letter, that local self-government without a Collector-President is a farce and a pantomine. It is well known how the mofussil municipalities have been discharging their public functions, and how the members (generally taken from the mass) aim more at making their names and bringing themselves to the notice of the common people than at devising and carrying out measures for the real improvement of the sanitary condition of the town. It is a well known fact that these local self-governing bodies are generally composed of conflicting or turbulent elements taken from the general masses of the people of India, who are now in a transition state, both politically and intellectually speaking. I do not stop to waste your space upon a detailed account of their doings.

The example of the Ahmedabad Municipality and the severe though justly merited censure administered the other day to the Poona Municipality,—or rather to the Brahmin Municipality—in a Government resolution was a warning to all other Municipalities which had been playing ducks and drakes with the welfare and money of the people under the false notion that they could do what they liked and amply justify my remarks and predictions made in the course of the last twenty-five years that "the day is not far distant when other municipalities will share the same fate as that of Broach and Surat, that is the appointment of Collector-Presidents":—

I have always maintained that an irresponsible non-official President may be utilised and cajoled by contending factions to drag the municipality into trouble and expense. The Collector-President will always keep his head cool on all questions coming before him, and will never stand in need of partisans to carry out necessary reforms. He will never meet with opposition from ignorant or hostile commissioners. System and regularity are the corner-stones of British administration. The irregularity and want of system of native institutions have passed into a proverb, and we shall soon be drifting back into the old state of things, if system is overridden by our municipal non-official Presidents in keeping municipal records in their houses, and our municipality is found making a difficulty about paying of instalments at the proper time of a loan for which Government stands security.

The people of India have yet to learn to do good work for the public for the sake of the good alone. The good of the individual is too often before them. Take care of "number one" is the ruling passion of their life.

In a Presidency town like Bombay, with a large non-official European population rubbing shoulders with our educated men, with well-conducted political and social associations, and other commercial and educational bodies, with an independent Anglo-Indian and Native Press, there is a vast field of selection, and every guarantee for the independent and concientious transactions of official duties during the tenure of office of non official Presidents. In a mofussil town, however, the selection is extremely limited, except, perhaps, in the class of common briefless lawyers and two-penny half-penny vakils and pensioned Government servants (more fit for Pinjrapole than for anything else.)

As to the non-official European element it is, if at all met with in the mofussil, confined to few merchants and bankers (independent men of rank and position do not care for the presidentship of a mofussil municipality) who are generally engaged in their business, and the small business men, managers of factories, engineers and such like are generally not considered eligible for such posts.

The Collector as President has at his command and in his memory the orders and resolutions passed by Government at different times on different subjects, and this a non-official President cannot be expected to have. The Collector as president would always be ready to give a detailed account of his stewardship (he has no Hindoo relations, connection or friends to care for) and will at once be able to lay his fingers on and produce all resolutions of Government and orders passed by himself or his predecessors. There is a continuity of interest between him and those who have gone before him, and his training has taught him the great responsibility of disturbing the acts of these officers. A non-official President considers himself responsible for his acts, only to himself, and being restrained by no continuity of interest, may always seek refuge behind his ignorance of the action of his predecessors. The Collector, as the Chief Officer of District, carries a certain amount of prestige, and as such is better able to transact business and to command respect from the independent and respectable Commissioners, and can control turbulent Commissioners who take a mean and mischievous delight in opposing the actions of Government in season and out of season. During the outbreak of a virulent epidemic, the Collector would always consider it his duty to personally enquire after the health of patients. No official-president would ever incur any expense in anticipation of a budget. Under a non-official president, however, examples are on record of such being the case. We have had experience of official and non-official presidents, and we are convinced that for some time, at least the new system cannot work well without the guiding hand of the Collector. I could cite many cases of glaring irregularity, to use no stronger term, on the part of mofussil municipalities, I purposely desist.

It will be news to you, Sir, and your readers to learn that only a short time ago, at a special general meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of this town, it was resolved unanimously that the Government be asked to keep Mr Logan (the Collector of Broach) in his place for five years more till the present costly municipal works were finished, and to look after the welfare of the town in general and municipal administration in particular. What the pecial and novel proposition means I leave you, Sir, and your wise readers to judge for themselves.

In making these remarks on our mofussil municipalities, I would submit that I am actuated thus purely pro bono publico. I have myself been mentioned in his able note on self-government by my late lamented friend Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker as a possible and an eligible candidate for the very office I am writing about. For the rest I may quote the following from one of the dailies of Bombay:—"We are informed that Mr. G. F. Sheppard, the Commissioner N. D., offered the presidentship of the Broach Municipality to Mr. Nusserwanjee S. Ginwalla, a year ago, but that the offer was declined with thanks." I merely mention this to show that I am discussing this matter with perfect impartiality.—Yours, etc.,

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

Broach, May 20.

IN ANSWER TO LAYMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Layman," must have been up very early this morning to have written his letter in time for the Press, as he writes of "to-day;" possibly he may have kept vigil last night! Early rising—or vigil—is evidently not good for him, and had he prudently consulted his priest—I am supposing "Layman" to be a Catholic though I have some doubts about it—he would not so incontinently have committed himself to print. Had he followed the good old rule and slept over his effusion it might have had more of that charity towards all men—that golden charity which thinketh no evil of one's neighbour. As regards his facts and his comments upon them they require some re-adjustment. When the "authorities" elected to hold their corporate service on Wednesday in last week, they then had no knowledge of any special day that would be fixed for universal observance, and if in the ardour of their devotion to the memory of our beloved Sovereign they hastened to show their respect on the earliest possible occasion, is this inexplicable? It was a working day and having regard to this fact they appointed the most suitable hour for the service when most people would be closing their business premises for the day, and when such an hour would not interfere with the people's subsequent evening engagements. Is this inexplicable? I write on my own responsibility as one having no cognisance of their real reasons, and with no authority to render any explanation—but they must seem perfectly explicable! But that "Layman" should have cast an unmerited, gratuitous and presumptuous reflection upon the good Fathers of Khandala is to me and must be to most of your readers inexplicable. If a Catholic, "Layman" must know that these Rev. Fathers are a body of hard-working self-sacrificing priests who are deputed to do work, equally-important outside, and possibly harder than that of the ordinary Parish-priest, and their presence was not requisite at the memorial service; being moreover holy religious he must know they are under obedience, and go here or there as they are ordered by their superiors. Perhaps "Layman" not being under "authority," or having forgotten that he was ever under "obedience" himself would not perhaps be able to appreciate this sort of argument. Again, his early rising—or was it vigil?—must have much to answer for, because let him know that "to-day," at an important parish-church of Bombay, and at the instance of the chief of those authorities he quotes, a memorial-service will be duly held, to which all Catholics of course are welcome! But again, what is inexplicable to me is, that, if a Catholic, he should find any fault. Does he not surely know that our Catholic churches are open every day and all day for prayer? There is nothing therefore to hinder him from entering any of these to pour forth his soul in intercessory prayer, and if he is really under authority, may I ask him of his charity [I do him the honour to think he may still have some left] to say a little prayer and implore the mercy and love of God in behalf of his Reverend Fathers in the discharge of their awful and responsible office, and [if the said charity be not all exhausted] for my unworthy self.—Yours, etc.,

A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Bombay, May 20.

THE UNION JACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have mentioned in your paper of the 20th instant that many instances have occurred in Bombay of the national flag, the "Union Jack," being flown up side down. It is not at all uncommon to see our flag flown in this objectionable manner in India, even in Calcutta and Simla the headquarters of the Government of India. The season for this is that our national emblem is not flown often enough, and also, perhaps I am not far wrong in stating, that a very large majority of the King's subjects, even many European officials, do not know how the flag should be flown. This is not satisfactory and it is, I think, discreditable and a slur on our national honour.

Other European nations take good care that their national flag is flown correctly in a conspicuous way on most public buildings of their towns and their people know their flag well, and respect it. I am a stranger to Bombay, but as far as I am aware, during the absence of the Governor, the only Union Jack kept constantly flying in Bombay is the one at the residence of the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade and even this is such a poor specimen of its kind and flown in such an inconspicuous fashion, it is of very little use.

Might I suggest that more use should be made of our grand old flag of which we Englishmen especially are at heart really proud of. Bombay possesses many fine public buildings such as the Municipal Office building, the Victoria Station and the University where the flag could be flown creditably. This may seem a small matter, but is it so—other nations do not think so when their national flags are concerned.—Yours, etc.,

"OLD ENGLAND."

LAW STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could you or any of your readers kindly inform me when the revised rules and regulations in reference to the admission of students to the Inns of Court are to come into force? I think it is more than once that I have read in your columns that they are to come into force from the 1st of January 1911. But it was only the other day that I read in the "Gazette of India" of the 7th that they take effect from the 1st of October next. I shall be much obliged to any one who could enlighten me on the matter.—Yours, etc.,

ENQUIRER.

KAISER AND BEER.

Warning to Students.

A sympathetic echo will be awakened in the minds of many of the Emperor William's subjects by the sharp condemnation which his Majesty is reported to have pronounced on the bibulous habits of German students. Among young men at the universities of this country the excessive drinking of beer is not regarded merely as a pardonable indulgence, but as a positive virtue. Many of the students, clubs, or "corps," as they are called, exist for no other purpose than to encourage the consumption of malt liquor. Even those which have another and more useful raison d'etre in most cases impose on their members the obligation to attend during term a certain number of "beer evening," at which, for hour after hour, mugs are emptied in eager rivalry. Among the qualifications for student heroship, feats of beer-swilling rank high.

For some years past there has been a strong reaction among the more thoughtful students themselves against this custom, which is undoubtedly to some degree responsible for the unseemly corpulence of so many young men in this country, to say nothing of more serious consequences. During this visit to Alsace, the Emperor took occasion to address to a young man who had recently entered Freiburg University, and joined one of the well-known "corps," an earnest protest against these drinking practices, which he described as a "great disadvantage for the German nation, as well as for the individual student." Both, he said, fell in consequence behind foreigners, and particularly the English and Americans, who, as a result of more sensible ideas with regard to drinking, especially in the days of their youth, showed in later years much greater powers of resistance in the battle of life. Residence in the tropics, added the Emperor, on which specially the Germans, with their increasing world trade, were becoming more and more dependent, was exceedingly dangerous for men who had habituated themselves to over-indulgence in alcohol.

MESSAGES FROM THE MOFUSSIL.

(Continued from Page 5.)

BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 20.

To-day being the date fixed for the funeral of His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh, all public offices and schools in the State were closed as a mark of mourning. Sixty-eight minute guns corresponding with the age of His late Majesty were fired from the State Artillery, the last gun being fired and the State flag at the Mandvi Lower being dropped as the sun set. All the shops in the city were closed, and tram service was also suspended at noon. From two o'clock thousands of poor were fed by the State, and clothes were distributed.

The officers of State joined a public memorial service, and prayers were offered and a resolution of condolence was adopted by the Officers' Club in solemn silence.

DHULIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, MAY 21.

A crowded meeting was held this evening in the municipal compound in response to an influentially signed requisition inviting all committees to meet for public prayers for the late King-Emperor. All the officers in the station, the religious heads of all communities and all the leading citizens were present. The usual condolence resolutions were passed and prayers for the repose of the soul of His late Majesty offered.

JAMKHANDI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMKHANDI, MAY 21.

A crowded public meeting was held yesterday and resolutions were unanimously passed expressing the sorrow of the entire community at the death of their most beloved and revered Sovereign, His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward Seventh, late Emperor of India.

PALITANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PALITANA, MAY 21.

Hindus and Jains held special services in different temples, and a sermon was preached in the principal monastery eulogizing the virtues of the departed Monarch, local Mahomedans also had "nimaz" and "kuran" reading in their Mosques.

GONDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, MAY 21.

Gondal presents a picture of profound grief and deep mourning. Another State "Gazette Extraordinary" was issued the day before yesterday, wherein directions were given to observe general mourning and suspend business on the solemn occasion of the funeral of His late Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. Yesterday all public offices and schools were accordingly closed throughout the State. The prayers were offered at various sectarian temples and special services were held in the mosques. Sixty-eight minute-guns were fired yesterday in the evening from the State Battery, the last gun booming precisely at sunset, when, too, the flags on His Highness' Palaces dropped.

MANGROL-KATHIAWAR.

A public meeting of all caste and creeds of Mangrol was held under the presidentship of H. H. the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol on the 12th noon on Friday to express their feelings of distress and sorrow at the lamentable death of H. I. M. King Edward VII in the central hall of the Hunter Middle School. During his opening speech, the president eulogized the late Emperor as a peace maker, and the embodiment of all the princely virtues. He said, though he was far from us—beyond the seas, he had conquered the hearts of the Indians of every grade by his sympathetic attitude and fatherly love. And it was due to this that the humble and the rich, the peasant and the prince mourned his demise as they had lost one of their own kith and kin. He enumerated the blessings of his glorious reign and moved the following resolution, which, seconded by Mr. Dehlavi, the Diwan of this State, in a solemn speech was passed unanimously, and wired to the Agent to the Governor for conveyance to His Excellency and His Majesty King George V.

"This meeting of the citizens of Mangrol, expresses its deep and most heartfelt grief at the sudden and unexpected demise of His Most Gracious and Illustrious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and records its most respectful condolence with H. M. Queen Alexandra, H. M. King George V and other members of the Royal Family in this sad event which has dealt a blow to a reign of peace and progress, and the Empire has sustained an irreparable loss in losing such a sympathetic, affectionate and loving Sovereign."

Then with prayers for the H. M. Queen Alexandra, the members of the Royal Family and the long life of King George V the meeting was dispersed.

LUNAVADA.

Friday being the day of the funeral of His Most Gracious Majesty the late King and Emperor Edward VII, all the public offices, institutions and shops were closed and business was suspended throughout the State in obedience to the directions of H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Wakhetsinhji. All kinds of music, marriage rejoicings and festivities were stopped for the day. Universal mourning was observed among the people of all castes and creeds.

A salute of 68 minute-guns were fired. The Princes of the Royal Family, with Sirdars, Officers, and Gentry of the town repaired to the temple of Shri-Ambikaji Mataji to pray for peace and rest to His Most Gracious Majesty's noble soul.

RAJKOT.

Friday being the day fixed for the funeral of His late Majesty King Edward VII all the Zoroastrians of Rajkot assembled in their fire-temple, and Adarji Manekji Dastur recited a prayer in which all the Zoroastrians joined that the Almighty may give rest to the soul of His late Majesty. They also prayed to God with the deepest feelings of loyalty that His Majesty King George V may rule long with peace, prosperity and happiness.

IT is expected that within the next fortnight, wrote a London correspondent on May 6, the bulk of the twenty-three millions of income-tax arrears will have been collected. The delivery of the demand notes commenced in several districts a week ago, and the extent of grace now allowed to the taxpayer depends purely upon the local surveyor. Shoals of inquiries are reaching the officials with reference to the abatement for families. The advice which Somerset House gives is that tax should be paid and application made afterwards for rebate. No allowance will be made for the year 1909-10 on any child born later than April 5, 1909.

POLICE NEWS.

THE GANPATI VERSES.

Accused Sentenced.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, charged Lahu Ramji Golatkar, Bhaskar Mahdeo Shide and Khunderao Dwarkaji Patel, with sedition in respect of the Ganpati Verses. His Worship, in delivering his judgment, said: I convict the first accused on the evidence. This accused admits that he composed the verses in question and does not dispute publication. His defence is that one Khanderao gave him the names of persons mentioned in the verses and told him that if their names appeared, more copies would be sold. The first accused says, he does not know who Tilak is or who "Lal," "Bal" and "Pal" refer to, and that it was Khunderao who gave him the names of the newspapers referred to by him. I am unable to believe his statement. At the request of Mr. Gazdar, I have considered the other verses printed in the booklet along with the verses, the subject matter of the charge. In several of these verses also one Tilak who was sentenced for sedition in 1908 is referred to as pining away for safe guarding the country, as a model patriot, who should be followed as a destroyer of sin, who day and night entertains in his mind the thought of protecting the country.

In the verses, the subject of the charge, besides the abovenamed Tilak, persons who in the cause of sedition murdered innocent men and women and committed offences for which some were hanged and others sentenced to imprisonment, are lauded as true patriots and champions.

The evidence shows that the first accused gave a copy of the book to Rama Santoo and that 34 copies were found in the accused's possession by Inspector Pettigara.

I think there can be no doubt that the first accused committed the offence of which he is charged. I convict the second accused on his plea and on the evidence. I sentence the first accused to two months' simple imprisonment. Taking into account that the second accused pleaded guilty and apologised for the offence which he committed, I sentence him to one month's simple imprisonment. I sentence the third accused to two months' simple imprisonment.

AN ACTRESS'S SILKS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston disposed of the case in which Jamnadass Kuber, a Bhownagar Kathiawadi, stood charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of wearing apparel valued at about Rs.290 belonging to a Bhownagar Brahmin woman, named Babibai alias Chanda, late actress in a Bombay Theatrical Company.

Mr. B. T. Desai appeared for the complainant while Mr. Kanuga defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that the accused, who was dismissed from her service, took away articles of silk clothing valued at Rs. 250 from a tailor named Ambaram, to whom they had been entrusted by the complainant, by making false representations to him. He similarly took away garments valued at Rs. 40 from the complainant's washerman.

The accused's defence was that this was a false charge trumpted up against him out of jealousy.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

COCAINE TRAFFIC IN SURAT.

Smart Transport Capture.

ON the 21st instant, in the Court of the City Magistrate, Mr. E. P. McLaughlin, Excise Inspector, Surat City, charged one Jaffer Abdulla, a Mahomedan, with transporting 1,340 grains of cocaine from Bombay to Surat. Having received information, Mr. McLaughlin went to the Railway Station, on the 18th instant, and on the arrival of the 3 Down passenger train from Bombay, detained and searched the accused, when the above quantity of cocaine was found in a book entitled "Lives of Indian officers," Vol. II, the pages of which had been cut in such a clever way, so as to admit of the packet of cocaine being inserted and concealed, without rousing the suspicion of the Excise Department. The accused having pleaded guilty was sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default one months' further further imprisonment.

CASE AGAINST A RAJA.

Mr. C. D. Ghose, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, had before him last week a case in which Krishnadas Mondal, pleader, applied for process on behalf of Kumari Krishna Kamini, sister of the late Indra Chundra Singh of Paikpara, against her cousin Kumar Sarat Chundra Singh under section 107 I. P. C. The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution pleader, go to shew that a long-standing quarrel existed between the Kumar and his cousin regarding the boundary wall of her dwelling house. Kumari Krishna Kamini had obtained a decree against the Raja before the Calcutta High Court, and by force of that decree, she is erecting a boundary wall round her house. The Raja all along, it is alleged, has been obstructing the erection of the wall which is almost completed. It was contended by the prosecution that Raja had given orders for the demolition of the wall, and is alleged to have employed a large number of men for the purpose. It was further alleged that owing to the timely interference of a large number of neighbours who had collected the Raja could not carry his purpose into effect, and a breach of the peace was apprehended. The Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, was informed and a police enquiry ordered into the matter. As a result of the Police enquiry his Worship issued a notice on the Raja's "Dewan," to shew cause why he should not be bound down to keep the peace for one year.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	11
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	8	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	10
G Mahim and Worli	4	5	12
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	3	11
Total	24	25	97
This day last year	29	21	85

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

May 20th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	53	42	8
B	120	75	11
B	260	182	13
C	67	42	6
D	43	60	4
E	107	7	0
E	43	42	4
F	74	4	0
G	21	6	1
Total	788	460	47
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,298

THE Punjab Government have declared the pamphlet entitled "Kumar Singh, May 10, 1910, In Memoriam," forfeited to His Majesty.

THE CHANGSHA RIOTS.

THE STORY OF THE TROUBLE.

The origin of the Changsha riots seems to have been as follows: A very poor family living in the city were starving, and the husband made up his mind to go outside the city to try to find work, and on the morning of the 12th instant he went out. On the following day he returned home and found his wife dead, having died of hunger. He then took his two children and threw them into the river and then drowned himself. By this time a crowd had gathered, and later the grandfather and grandmother, and they began to blame the Chinese officials for not assisting the poor, and for not reducing the price of rice.

Shortly afterwards they asked a relation of the deceased to go to a rice shop a few yards away and buy a sheng of rice; he paid 80 cash. About half an hour afterwards a friend of the latter went to the same shop to buy a sheng of rice and was told that the price was 84 cash. The man then complained, and pointed out that his friend only half an hour earlier had paid but 80 cash a sheng of rice, and he could not see how he should be charged more. To this the shopman replied that rice was becoming dearer all the time, owing to the scarcity and that he would have to pay this higher price, which the poor man refused. The two finally came to blows, and the Chinese police were called in. By this time some of his friends had come to the rescue and after some fighting were all marched off to a small Chinese Police station close by. A couple of hours later a large crowd gathered round the police station and demanded the release of their poor friends, which was refused.

They then stormed the police station and had a hand-to-hand scuffle with the policemen, one policeman being killed; finally police reinforcements arrived and arrested ringleaders and marched them off to the Chief Police station in the city. On arriving there the Chief of Police, Taotai, Lai Tsze-pai refused to let any of them go, and the crowd then numbering several hundreds went in and stormed the Police station and dragged the Chief of Police out on the road and hung him up to a tree.

One of the policemen, seeing this, took off his uniform and in his disguise of a poor countryman went and took the Chief of Police down from the tree. The unhappy official was in a dying condition, having been almost beaten to death. This rescuer told the crowd not to be against the man as he was merely acting under orders from the Governor, and that it would be best to go to the Governers, yamen and have the matter settled. When there the soldiers in the yamen took charge of the Chief of Police, and the Governor told the crowd to go away, and refused to release the men who had been arrested in the morning.

The crowd then got excited and tried to gain an entrance into the yamen by force, and the yamen soldiers shot and killed some, thereby making matters much worse, and giving rise to a riot involving several thousands. By the time evening came on the trouble had become very serious.

The officials and the Provincial Treasurer from the Treasurer's yamen, after consultation with the Governor, agreed to reduce the price of rice and issued a notice that the price would be at the rate of 60 cash per sheng. But to this the mob would not agree and demanded that the price be reduced to 40 cash; to which in turn, the Governor would not agree. Later in the evening of the 13th instant, the crowd increased in large numbers and collected around the Governor's yamen and again tried to force an entrance by trying to break through the back walls.

They then went and broke into some of the kerosene shops in the city and set fire to the yamen, which was burnt down, the officials fortunately managing to escape in the excitement and darkness. It was reported during this time that the Governor was either killed or had poisoned himself, and that his son had been killed.

After the demolition of the Governor's yamen, the riotous mob went and broke up all the rice shops in the city, broke into the Ta Ching Government Bank and looted the China Inland Mission, the Norwegian and Wesleyan Missions, and then set fire to them. Subsequently they also looted the London Mission, the United Evangelical Church Mission and the C. I. Mission Liebenzell Branch, and smashed up all the furniture.

The Roman Catholic Mission and their church were next destroyed, and also the godowns, premises and hulks of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. All this took place during Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th instant.

The mob next turned its attention to the Custom House and Post Office, also to the Standard Oil Co.'s and Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s godowns and looted and destroyed them all, also the Japanese Consulate and the Changsha Cash Mint, and burnt down all the Chinese Police stations, leaving nothing behind.

The rioters looted the godowns of the Standard Oil Co. and Asiatic Petroleum Co. before they destroyed them, the contents being used as fuel to burn the hulks alongside the wharves.

Three Chinese gunboats and three thousand soldier were dispatched from Wuchang on Friday night, and on their arrival at Changsha, after exchanging a few shots, managed to quieten the mob, and from latest advices received by telegram all was quiet on Monday the 16th at noon.—"N. C. Herald."

THE Prussian Government has published a decree at Strasburg to introduce German as the official language in twenty-one districts in Lorraine near the French frontier. This decree is applied especially to the debates of the several town councils. The delegation has entered a strong protest against this decree, seeing that the Town Council of Strasburg is ignorant of the German language.

ITCHING ECZEMA WAS INTOLERABLE

Eruption Spread Over Face and Body—Shamefully Disfigured—Had to Tie Hands and Feet and Bandage Face to Stop Agonized Scratching—Even Specialists

THOUGHT IT INCURABLE BUT CUTICURA CURED HER

"Some three years ago I suffered from a slight rash which grew gradually to such a pitch that it developed into weeping eczema. So bad was I, the disease spreading over my face and whole body, that I would only go out wearing a veil so extremely thick that my features were unrecognizable and I myself could hardly see. In addition to this, every night, on account of the terrible itching and sores, my hands had to be bound up and then tightly tied behind my back and as even then so intolerable was the agony that I would scratch where possible with my feet and rub my face against the bed clothes; my parents had eventually to firmly tie my feet together and bind a silk handkerchief all over my face.

"I mention these facts with reluctance but they show the condition to which I was reduced. This went on for nearly two years in spite of specialists and treatments at two hospitals, but all gave me up as incurable. I was then advised to try Cuticura and, being desperate, did so. I slept better the first night, and persevering, the itching gradually grew less, and the sores disappeared. Now I am free from blemish, rid of the irksome bandages and can dispense with a veil. My cure is so wonderful and complete that I feel I should like others to know of this and, though you will quite appreciate from the above facts my not disclosing my name, I hope that you will see fit to publish this letter for the benefit of others. I am now only twenty, so you will understand what my cure means to me. L——y G——m, Grand Parade, Eastbourne, Eng., Aug. 27, 1909."

Cuticura is the most economical treatment known for the skin, scalp, hair and hands, of infants, children and adults. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book, a complete Guide to the Care of the Skin and Scalp and the Best Treatment of their Diseases.

RADIO-CHEMISTRY.

Twenty-Eight New Elements.

It is only a few years since radium was discovered; indeed, it is only fourteen years since the science usually known as radio-activity came into being. Those fourteen years have been so crowded with careful and accurate research work that our present knowledge of the subject is already divided into many sections. Chemistry, physics, and geology have to acknowledge younger relatives in radio-chemistry, radiophysics, and radio-geology. It thus comes about that Mr. A. T. Cameron is enabled to write a text-book on that portion of the science known as radio-chemistry. Perhaps the word text-book is hardly correct. It suggests something ponderous and dry. This little book of some 150 pages is neither bulky nor uninteresting. It is full of information which will be heartily welcomed by all men or women of culture. To those who have merely heard of radium as an element which is eternally giving out heat and other rays, a curious and costly substance, which may possibly have some value as a cure for malignant disease, it will probably be surprising to hear that no fewer than twenty-eight separate elements have been discovered which belong to the radium family.

This does not mean that there are some twenty-eight metals which behave exactly like radium, but that many new elements have been brought to light as a result of the researches which had as their first reward the discovery of radium. Mme. Curie's original observation was that certain varieties of pitchblende, a mineral from which the metal uranium is ordinarily obtained, were four times as radio-active as the uranium itself. That is to say, the rays, with their curious electrical powers, which emanated from the original ore, were quantitatively greater than those that came from the finished product, which had heretofore been considered as their producer.

These differences led M. and Mme. Curie to analyse systematically the mineral pitchblende. They used the electrical test for every successive portion, they obtained and gradually separated the radio-active from the in-active precipitates. In this way polonium and radium were isolated in 1898. In the same year Schmidt and Mme. Curie found independently that thorium, its compounds, and the minerals containing it, possessed similar radio-active properties, whilst in 1899 Debierne discovered an entirely new radio-active element in pitchblende, which he named actinium. Since then the rest of the group have been discovered, one by one. As the author says: "The history of science shows no parallel with the advance made in this subject. It is comparable with half a century's work in other directions."

MODERN ALCHEMY.

The description of these newly-found metals and the means by which they have been discovered is a wonderful tale of modern alchemy. The early history of chemistry is practically a history of the quest of the philosopher's stone which would change baser metals into gold, and—as Basil Valentine says in one of his quaint notes—to cure that bad disease poverty. As chemical knowledge grew belief in the "transmutation" of metals became smaller and smaller until with Robert Boyle's definition of an element and Dalton's atomic theory all faith vanished. Not until the development of the subject of radio-activity and the definite proof by Ramsay and Soddy that radium is slowly and steadily "transmuting" itself into helium, could any support be found for the ancient hopes and beliefs.

The "bad disease of poverty" has not been cured. Lead has not been transmuted into gold. Indeed, all transmutations appear to move in the other direction. "The modern chemist," writes Mr. Cameron, "knows that such transmutations, if possible, can only be carried out in extremely small quantity by the expenditure, in some form or other, of a relatively enormous amount of energy. The product of transmutation will be probably of less value than the original element. Thus the idea of gain is eliminated, and the study of these changes can have no commercial application." What, then, are these changes, so interesting scientifically and so valueless commercially? To say that radium breaks up to form helium is to speak of two elements which are practically unknown to any excepting the specialist in such matters. The fact that radium compounds have been isolated in a state of comparative purity and in amounts larger than those of the other active elements has led to a more complete study of this element. The amount of radium salt which has actually been prepared is probably still less than 20 grains, though it is now rapidly increasing. Nearly 200 tons of pitchblende, mostly from the mines at Joachimsthal, in Bohemia, have been worked up to produce this extremely small quantity.

SHORT-LIVED ELEMENTS.

But radium does not change straightway into a rayless product. It passes through many changes. Perhaps the strongest of its children is what is known as "the emanation." This short lived substance, which may be pumped in the gaseous form from the surface of any salt of radium, soon changes, to something simpler, but while it lives, or rather during the time that it spends in dying, it can decompose water and cause many other remarkable reactions. There is nothing to wonder at in this. Messrs. Rutherford and Barnes have measured the energy which the emanation gives out during its disintegration, and find that it emits over two million times the amount of heat evolved by the explosion of an equal quantity of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. To appreciate the statement, it must be remembered that an explosion of oxygen and hydrogen produces more heat than any other known chemical reaction.

One cannot exactly speak of the lifetime of these new elements, since their disintegration becomes slower as they diminish in quantity, but their "half-life," i.e., the time which it takes to reduce the weight of the element by 50 per cent, is measurable. The half-life of radium emanation is 3·86 days. This is quite a long half-life compared with that of some others. Thus Radium a loses half its weight in 3 min; thorium emanation in 54 sec.; actinium emanation in 3.9sec; whilst thorium C, which gives off three kinds of rays like radium, has a life so fleeting as to defy measurement. Mention has already been made of the transformation which forms helium, but this stands by no means alone. Much evidence may be produced to prove that uranium breaks up, passing through the condition of radium, and finally forming not only helium but lead. Thorium, or any mineral which contains it, probably degrades to one of the most plentiful of all elements, namely carbon. The origin of this strange series of metals is in some measure explained by the author, when he says: "There is at least a possibility, so far as present evidence goes, that uranium is the parent of all the radio-active elements." Wherever uranium is found all the others are likely to exist. Wherever uranium is found lead is to be detected.

But it is impossible in a review to give any idea of the wealth of thoroughly up-to-date information contained in this small volume. Perhaps the most interesting chapter to the general reader will be the last, which deals with medical application of radiations. It is very short, but in its half-dozen pages it contains a table of the effects which may be produced by radium on human flesh. Even the carefully selected technical terms which are used fail to hide the fact that, when ignorantly or foolishly used, radium and its relatives may produce terrible effects. The book should be read by all who are interested in this fascinating subject. It is published by Messrs. J. M. Dent and Sons.

MISS FLORENCE KHAN, the American actress, who was the late Richard Mansfield's leading woman in "Henry V." has, says the "Daily Mail," been married with the greatest secrecy in London to Mr. Max Beerbohm, the London critic and author. It is understood that the bride has bid a final farewell to the stage.

COLONEL Harold Pemberton Leach, who reached his fifty-ninth year last month tells a thrilling story, say the "Madras Mail," of the daring of a musketry marker in an Indian Regiment, who went over to the enemy at the engagement of Malakhand. While the battle was in progress this man, facing the flying bullets, mounted a hillock with a red flag in his hand, and signalled an invitation to the British troops to make a target of him. For a long time he kept his position, signalling "miss by the left" or "miss by the right," according to the direction in which the bullets whistled past him. The reckless fellow courted death too long, however for a bullet struck him in the chest. With a gasping cry he staggered and fell. Then, struggling to his feet, he signalled the final message, Ball's eye, and dropped dead.

ELECTRIC GUNS.

Remarkable Possibilities of New Invention.

Electricity is playing a part of ever-increasing importance in modern war fleets. It is the moving spirit of the fire-control system which has done so much in recent years to improve the shooting of the British Navy; guns are manœuvred by its agency, and wireless telegraphy depends upon it.

It is now more than likely that we are within measureable distance of the electric gun. As a matter of fact, an experimental weapon on a small scale has come through a series of trials very successfully.

If on a scale demanded by existing conditions of naval warfare, the gun should prove as effective as its inventor claims there is no doubt that it has a marvellous future before it. The gun itself is of the simplest construction. It consists of a plain brass tube, open at each end. Over the tube a number of coils of copper wire are placed, the wire being wound on bobbins and the coils slipped on separately with the end of each coil projecting from the end of the bobbin. One set of ends of these coils, of similar polarity, are fastened together and led to a switchboard, where they are attached to a metallic brush. The other ends are separately led to the switchboard, each being fastened to adjacent pieces of contact metal lying flat on the board. In the circuit at a convenient point is the source of the electric current.

If the metallic brush be now rapidly drawn across the face of the metallic segments, increasing in speed as it goes, the current is passed through each of the successive coils at a correspondingly increasing speed. The shot, which is of cast iron, and fits easily into the tube, is inserted at the lower end. It is at once drawn forward by the first coil, then caught up by the second, and so on, advancing towards the muzzle at an ever-increasing speed until it leaves the barrel and starts on its deadly errand. For heavy guns some slight modifications of the arrangements, would have to be made; but it will be seen that the idea is about as simple as could well be imagined.

COST ABSURDLY MALL.

If once the weapon can be brought to the practical stage the advantages of its adoption—more especially for coast defence—would be enormous. In the first place the cost is absurdly small, being almost entirely that of the copper coils and the battery arrangements. As to the working cost, it is estimated that a large battery of guns could be worked continuously for an hour at a cost of sixty shillings, compared with the £28 which it costs, in powder, alone, to fire an ordinary 12 inch gun.

Then, again, it is well known that the ordinary wire-wound gun used in the British service can stand only a limited number of rounds—seventy or eighty with full charges—after which, owing to the wear caused by friction, the weapon has to be relined. With the electric gun, on the other hand, it has been proved that the effect of the coils is to keep the projectile quite central in the tube, leaving a slight clearance all round and avoiding wear altogether.

With regard to other important matters, it has been calculated that for a given calibre and weight of shot (the actual figures taken being respectively 17 centimetres an 80 kilogrammes—the details for the German 6.7in. gun firing a shell of 132lb.,) the electric gun will be nearly 50 per cent. shorter, will weighless by nearly 20 per cent., and will discharge its projectile with a velocity almost as high again as with the ordinary gun—1,360 metres per second as compared with 9¢5 metres.

Another point of the utmost importance in these days when gun-manufacture has reached such a stage as to take actually longer than the building of the ship to carry it is that the electric gun of the heaviest calibre can be built in a couple of months at the outside.

There are other military advantages claimed, however, which are of the very greatest account. The gun is quite noiseless, there is no flash and no smoke. It would be absolutely impossible for a ship to discover the position of a hidden battery of whose position it was not aware beforehand.

3,000 ROUNDS A MINUTE.

With regard to the actual firing—and apart from its noiseless and evidence-lacking character—there is no recoil whatever to be expected from the heaviest electric gun, so that it could be mounted in the smallest ship without the danger of the vessel going astern as the charge is fired—as occurs now with some of the training gunboats at Portsmouth. Also, since the projectile travels down the centre of the tube and is not in contact with its sides there is no friction, the barrel does not get heated, and the gun can be fired continuously as long as the ammunition supply holds out. With small guns it is estimated that no fewer than three thousand rounds a minute could be fired, and with the heaviest guns—the 12-inch—nearly one hundred, equal to fifty times the present rate of firing, and exceeding the average "life" of the weapon under present conditions.

One of the most important features claimed for the gun is its capability of throwing projectiles containing the most powerful explosives.

On account of the shock caused by the explosion of the charge only such explosives as lyddite can now be used, and these are not much stronger than ordinary powder. With the electric gun there is no difficulty on this point, as the speed commences gently and keeps on gradually and easily increasing until it leaves the muzzle of the gun at its highest velocity, quite quietly and without shock.

At the same time, the calibre of the gun can be increased to any size within reason. Coupled with the use of dynamite this would enable the present costly armour-piercing shells to be done away with, for while the efficacy of those shells depends entirely upon the ability of the shell to penetrate the armour first, dynamite would expend its whole force along the line of greatest resistance—against the ship's side, tearing it open and leaving it to the mercy of the waters. It is, indeed, not certain that armour would not be absolutely useless if the electric gun is all that is claimed for it.

Admiral Bacon recently gave us a picture of the naval tactics of the future; but it was with the ships we know and the guns we know. What would naval tactics be like with internal combustion engines and electric guns?—"Daily Mail."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupt d.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd May 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	...	...	......	...	...
Teheran	22	1	30 p.m.	1	5
Suez	22	2	0 p.m.	0	58

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Bhamo route to China restored (20-5-10).

Teheran route restored (21-5-10).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (22-5-10).

All Burma wires via Akyab interrupted (22-5-10).

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S TASTE IN DRESS.

Reputations die hard. The allegation that Englishwomen have no taste in dress started, who knows when, and that Frenchwomen have has clung ever since to the two nations like a couple of burrs. No notice has been taken of the laws of evolution or improvement. The old charge remains that the English prominently lack what is called a "feeling for dress," and that the French have it in their bones. Automobilism, writes a home correspondent, helps the woman of an inquiring mind, to contrast the ways in which her sisters of this kingdom and our friends of the Republic dress, and it gives her a glow of satisfaction that her own countrywomen survive the ordeal so well. Of comparisons there need be none, for comparisons are odious when personal. Taking London and Paris as a happy hunting-ground for models, the best-dressed women, it will readily be conceded, are equally well dressed in both capitals. No one could classify the woman who is perfectly turned out she is although English as Parisian as the Parisienne. In all probability her frocks and millinery come from the same haunts of fashion as those of the Frenchwoman, albeit bought in London. For the big houses in Paris have their London houses and the London ones are catered for with precisely the same care as those of Paris. The two capitals march together. One recognises the access of good taste in all grades of society, the realisation of the requirements of occasion and the neat and clever way in which clothes are put on (the most searching index of the feeling for dress). It will, perhaps, be urged that in England the temptation for the servant to ape her mistress is too severe to be withstood, and that in cheap imitations there are many clothes that had better be made of less showy but more serviceable materials. This, after all, is but a sign of the sartorial improvement that is taking place in all sorts and conditions of femininity, and thus regarded may be taken as a sign of grace. The wives and daughters of professional men and wealthy merchants are expensively dressed, perhaps, but not with greater taste than the women folk of trades people, their many servants, and the large army of girls who earn their own living as clerks, journalists, and so forth. It is part of the creed of the Christian Scientists and of the tactics of the Suffragette that they dress well. It is acknowledged even here that "dress does make a difference."

LITTLE DIFFERENCE.

Having travelled far and wide, I must confess I see little difference with regard to the humble and lowly, between the vogues of France and England, save in one particular. I see the cottagers of France just as regardless of their figures, indeed rather more so, than the English, because more prone to plumpness and the morning neglige, which certainly does encourage that bane of elegance, "the elderly spread." The blouse and skirt costume of the British cotter is in France a skirt and jacket worn loosely over the skirt, and demanding therefore not even an apology for a waist and waist-belt. There is little enough to choose between the two nations with regard to clothes but a world between the species of headgear they wear. It is the duty of every Englishwoman to discourage the custom of female cottagers wearing men's caps, as painfully unbecoming. The coiffese worn by the French peasant population are beautiful and prompt the reflection that headgear being the detail of dress in which most mistakes are made, it is a pity that about the only prototype of the French cap we possess in England, the sun-bonnet, should be allowed to decline in use. Directly the golf cap and the motor-veil became the chosen headgear of the factory girl, the golfer went without any head covering at all, and the motorist took to bonnets. The French always acknowledge their indebtness to England for the tailor-made vogue, the tea-gown, and sport costumes—all characteristic developments of the laws that govern demand and supply. Our open-air life and our home-life brought these fashions into being, and there are in Paris to-day many English tailors supplying such necessities to the fashionable Frenchwoman, who follows our lead in "le sport" and "le five o'clock" faithfully. Would that in some former period our peasants had been equally susceptible, and had borrowed the coiffes of the French.

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BY THE WAY.

OUR HAPPY LOT.

A learned judge, who has retained his spirit even in the melancholy atmosphere of a county court, declared the other day that there was no need for anybody to worry. The Bishop of London now challenges comparison with the optimism of the Bench. In a sermon at Knights-bridge he suggested that the chances are in favour of a man being happy rather than miserable. "He believed fully that the happiness of London outweighed the unhappiness by nine to one. For every unhappy person produced at a given moment he would produce nine happy." And he went on to argue that unhappiness was largely due to our own faults, concluding that, when such avoidable unhappiness was reckoned in, the happy hours greatly outweighed the others. The Bishop will strike some people as over-confident; his ratio will seem to them excessive. But it is undeniable that most of man's misery is due to his own follies or crimes; and there can also be no question that the general unhappiness is greatly over estimated by the majority of living thinkers, who are apt to think if people are not happy in the way they themselves would approve that they are not happy at all. Indeed, the majority of us always apply our own standards too closely. Thus, one cannot conceive, being a confirmed householder, how a tramp or the inhabitant of a common lodging-house can find life agreeable. Yet such people do manage to extract a good deal of pleasure from their existence—perhaps more than the average "good citizen." The East End of London, again, is commonly supposed the very centre and circumference of the worst misery. The Bishop of London knows—none better—how false is this view. It may be that his very experience of the East End makes him exaggerate the sum of human happiness.

THE TZAR'S REJECTED PIPE.

The sale of the collection of pipes at Sotheby's for a moment opened up wide vistas of speculation. Amongst all the beautiful creations in jasper and silver, cornelian and jade—the buyer of the jade opium pipe for a little over £6 was a very lucky man in our opinion—there was one gnarled and knotted wooden pipe, scooped out, perforated, and dressed by a Russian peasant, and by him presented to the Czar. One does not know whether this particular Czar smoked a daily clay like Thomas Carlyle, or loathed the very sight and smell of tobacco like the late King Leopold, or ran riot in the matter of cigars like the present Kaiser. At all events he bestowed the peasant's gift upon the Director of the Imperial Hunt, apparently without drawing any whiffs through the gnarled and knotted thing, though it should be an exceedingly cool and pleasant pipe to smoke. The Director of the Imperial Hunt, disdaining to smoke the home-made treasure, sold it to Mr. William Bragge, of Birmingham, and so the peasant's humble gift came to lie among precious stones and metals, and the simple expression of true loyalty rubbed shoulders with coxcomb pipes and the encouragers of the opium vice.

AIREES.

A gentleman, signing himself "M." has written to the "Times" in the course of his endeavours to find the solution of a difficulty by no means confined to himself. His well-ordered mind very properly objects to the numerous appellations by which those gentlemen who follow the same profession as M. M. Paulhan and Bleriot are known. It is, indeed, singularly annoying to discuss "aviators" with a friend who insists on alluding to them as "aeronauts," or to read an account of the doings of "flying-men" when everybody knows that the more advanced exponents and authorities prefer the form "manflyers." In short the science has reached a crisis in its career when a false step may mean discouragement, and the bird sensation, in spite of M. Rostand, be again snatched from our grasp. "M.," on the analogy of "townsmen" and "seamen" suggests "airmen." Has he reflected that we also have "townee" and "bargee"? Why not "airee"? One cannot believe that "M." has fully considered the matter, or he would never have discarded such a beautiful word. There is a music and a mysticism in "airee" that lifts it high above all rivals.

PAINTERS AND CRITICS.

The Rockeby "Venus" is acquitted, but it owes the verdict to critics rather than painters. Nothing has been of more interest during the trial than the cleavage of painters and critics. Many of the former have declared against the picture—almost all the latter have declared for it, with the exception of Mr. Greig, who began it all. Most laymen, speaking generally and without reference to this picture, would be more ready to listen to a painter than to a non-professional critic. We are, at least in regard to other people's business, a practical race, and prefer action to theory. Even now, it may be argued, the "Venus" is merely acquitted because the committee of investigation happened to contain a majority of critics. But if it was only practice that fitted a man for pronouncing judgment the greatest artist and the greatest critic would always coincide. This, of course, is the opposite of the truth. Ruskin was a much better critic than the Royal Academicians of his day. Quite a number of comparatively humble contemporaries possessed a truer sense of literary appreciation and discrimination than Swinburne. Recently, too, we have seen Mr. Shaw holding his own against Mr. Ernest Newman. Still, we like a critic to have proved that he knows, even if he cannot conquer, the difficulties of the art at which he tilts, and only then can he fully sympathise with the artist. After all Ruskin painted a little, and Matthew Arnold could write, as well as appreciate, great poetry.

CHAIRMANSHIP TOSSED FOR.

When the newly elected parish council for Parkeston and Ramsey held their first meeting, two chairmen were proposed, and the voting was equal. Various suggestions were made for getting out of the deadlock, and a proposal that the two candidates should "toss for it" met with most favour, the understanding being that the gentleman who lost should be chairman next year. The two members agreed to this novel proposition, retired from the room, and sent a coin spinning. Upon their return Mr. Brooks said that he would withdraw, and Mr. J. W. Braund was then declared elected, Mr. Brooks being unanimously elected vice-chairman.

POET AND DRESSMAKERS.

The secret is out concerning the mysterious visit to Paris of Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, the great Italian poet and novelist, who during a fortnight's stay has lived in retirement. He has (says the "Mail") been studying in the great Paris fashion establishment the life and the soul of the "midinette" who is to play a leading role in his new book, "Amaranta." This book which Signor d'Annunzio is now writing in French is the story of a young girl who leaves her old-world-Italian home to seek her fortune in Paris, where she finds employment at a leading firm of dressmakers. Amaranta goes through "l'enfer Parisien, tasting all its joys and sorrows.

NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM VERSE.

The Queen has accepted the dedication of a small collection of hymns for Empire Day, which are being published by Messrs. Skeffington and Son, 34, Southampton-street, Strand. The National Anthem has the following additional verse by Mr. Martin S. Skeffington :—

May our great Empire stand
By God's protecting hand
Shield from ill
May all her children free
Fulfil their destiny
Serving with loyalty
God and their King.

The Bishops of Durban and Ripon have each written a special hymn, and that of the former has been set to music by Sir Frederick Bridge.

"KING OF GIPSY VIOLINISTS."

Lajos Muncsy, the "King of Gipsy Violinists," has just died at Budapest, at the age of sixty-three years, leaving property of the value of about £90,000. He had played before nearly all European monarchs, including King Edward, and was a particular favourite of the late Empress Elizabeth, who used to listen to his music for hours at a time, and gave him many costly presents. A great part of the violinists' fortune came from the jewellery which the ladies of the Hungarian aristocracy used to tear off and throw at him when they were carried away by his passionate playing of the wild melancholy Hungarian national tunes and dances.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

LUMINOSITY OF GLOW-WORM.

Fr. Weitlauer contributes the result of some recent studies of the glow-worm to the proceedings of the Zoological and Botanical Society of Vienna. As regards the luminosity, he considers there is no ground for regarding it, as some have done, as due to bacteria. His investigations show that it is the result of oxidation occurring chiefly in grains of ammoniacal uric acid diffused through the body in both sexes. In the particular species which he has examined Weitlauer finds that the luminosity is occasionally absent in both sexes.

DISTRIBUTION OF ROTIFERS.

Most animals and plants have a well marked and more or less restricted geographical range. According to the recent investigations of C. F. Rousselet, however, of which he contributes an account in the Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club, the rotifers form an exception to this rule. He arrives at the conclusion that most of the species enjoy an almost world-wide range, so that it is impossible to speak of a typical rotifera fauna for any region of the globe. Rare species appear in widely separated localities, which shows that distance is no obstacle to their distribution provided that suitable conditions occur. Many rotifers, it is known, show an extraordinary power of resisting drought. After being kept dry for a lengthened period they are found to revive on the addition of a drop of water. Being mostly of microscopic size it might be thought they might be blown far and wide by the wind when in this condition.

REASON OF THEIR WIDE RANGE.

Mr. Rousselet, however, contends that this does not sufficiently account for the world-wide range of so many species of rotifer. It is rather by means of their eggs, which can resist both drying and low temperatures, that they have been able to spread from the equator to both polar regions. These minute eggs can be readily blown by the wind over wide areas. The existing system of trade winds, however, makes it difficult to understand how they can have passed from one hemisphere into the other. Is it possible that some of those brought to the equator in the north-east trades can have been carried aloft and caught in north-west anti-trade winds of the southern hemisphere?

THEIR ZOOLOGICAL POSITION.

The zoological affinities of the rotifers are no less remarkable than their geographical distribution. Discovered by Leeuwenhoek; and described by him in 1702 they were for long regarded as belonging to the protozoa, the simplest and lowest group of the animal kingdom. Their somewhat complicated structure, as revealed by the researches of Ehrenberg, show that they deserve a much higher place. They are now placed as a somewhat abnormal group in the sub-kingdom of ringed animals (aunulosa) with the worms and crustacea. Huxley suggested that they are "permanent echinoderm larvæ." It has also been suggested that they are very near representatives of the common ancestors of mollusca, crustacea, and worms.

CURIOUS EXPLOSIONS IN MILLS.

Curious explosions sometimes occur in flour mills and breweries, and are found to be due to fragments of iron, nails, or other practicles which have got among the grain. These striking against the steel rollers of the mill produce sparks which ignite the finely powdered matter. In one of the latter where several such explosions had occurred it was determined to free the grain from iron before using it. To accomplish this it was passed over a set of electro-magnets before it was sent to the brewery. It was found that from 800 to 1,000 bushels of grain could thus be freed from iron in an hour. When a large amount of iron fragments was collected the magnets were de-energised and swept clean.

GREEN SNOW.

The familiar red snow of Alpine and Arctic regions is well known to be due to the growth in it of a minute one-called species of alga. In the "Bulletin" of the Botanical Society of Geneva, R. Chodat describes a now species of alga which grove in snow and colours it green. The specimen was collected by Viret in a depression between the Aiguilles du Chardonnet and the Grands Mulets, at the edge of the Argentiere Glacier. The patch of green snow was some thirty-seven yards long by three broad, the colour being a dirty green. The new species has been named raphidium vireti, after its discoverer.

A LICHEN IN THE MAKING.

The lichen is regarded by botanists as a composite plant, the growing together of a fungus and an alga. Perhaps the original association was accidental, and the division of labour proving advantageous to both plants it was perpetuated. In the Annals of Botany, at any rate, Elizabeth Acton describes what she considers to be one of the most primitive of existing lichens. Studying a plant known as Botrydina vulgaris, and supposed to be a simple green alga, she finds that it is a composite plant. It consists of a central group of alga cells embedded in mucilage which is traversed by the hyphæ of a fungus. Although thus growing together as one plant, both fungus and alga are able to live separately. The compound plant, or lichen, grows in damp situations among masses.

OVER-SEA BY AIRSHIP.

The surprising progress of Germen plans for a Transatlantic airship service is described by T. R. MacMechen and Carl Dienstbach in the May "Century Magazine." Germany's greatest achievement, we are told, is not the technical perfection of the air-going craft; she has learned how to use the air-currents, as the birds do, in travelling. This is a science; the ship is only its instrument. Airships will double and treble their speed by acting in harmony with the forces of Nature. There is a working force only lately reckoned with, even by builders of air-craft—and that is the wind. Airships will use the trade wind to reach the American continent because it always blows one way.

THE AIRSHIP OF 1915.

An elaborate description of the airship of 1915 is given, and it is believed that within five years such an air-liner will be capable of travelling seventy-five miles an hour, ordinarily, and often one hundred and twenty miles, in the upper levels. Two miles above the equator a planetary current encircles the globe at tremendous speed. The ashes of the eruption of Krakatoa were carried in this belt around the world in fourteen days. In ten years an airship driven fifty miles an hour may perchance make that trip in eight days, flying at a speed of one hundred and twenty miles an hour or three thousand miles a day. Is it all a dream? asks the writers, and they answer that ten years ago a prophecy of the present achievements of German air navigators would have been received with incredulity.

OVER-SEA ON THE TRADE WINDS.

At forty miles an hour, airships, we are assured can cross the Atlantic on the trade wind in less than two days. Driven thirty-five miles on the twenty-seven-mile wind, they should make the trip in fifty hours. Even on a ten-miles current, the slower airships should arrive on the Western side in two and three-quarter days. An airship flying forty miles an hour should go from Germany to the Madeiras in little over forty hours, without the help of the wind. The Azores would be reached in about the same time; but on the trade wind the remaining eighteen hundred miles to Porto Rico, the first terminus of the transoceanic route, might be covered in one day. This means travelling from Cologne to America in two and three-quarter days. Allowing liberally for a stop at the Madeiras to replenish fuel, the longer voyage of forty-eight hundred miles would take less than four days.

FOUL AIR AND EPIDEMICS.

Dr. Trillat has recently reported the Paris Academy of Medicine the result of some experiments he has carried out with the object of determining the influence of vitiated air upon the vitality of micro-organisms. According to the Hospital, he finds that, on exposing various pathogenic organism, such as the bacillus diphtheriæ, the B. typhosus, and the B. pestis to an atmosphere of artificially befouled air, they increase and multiply much more quickly than when exposed to normal air. This effect is more marked if the bacilli have been previously attenuated. From these experiments the author claims to show the important role played by impure air in the propagation of epidemics.

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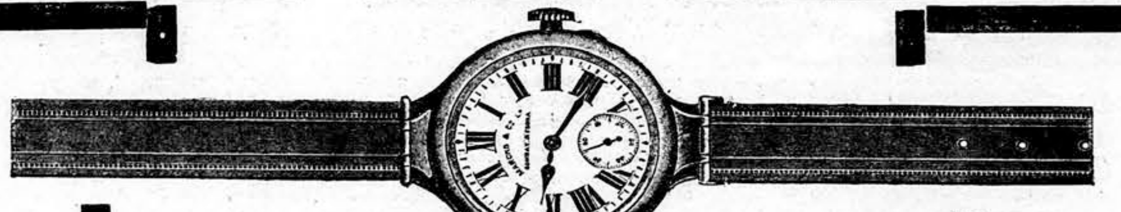

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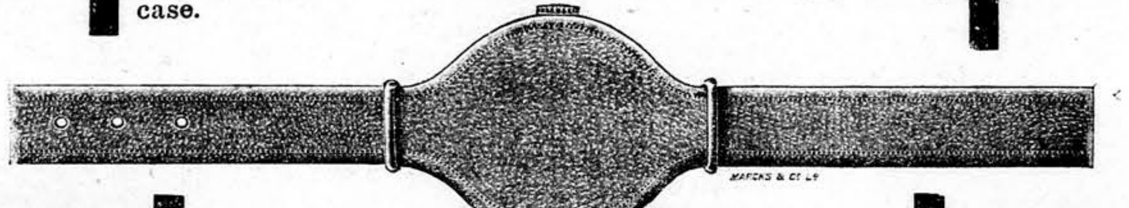

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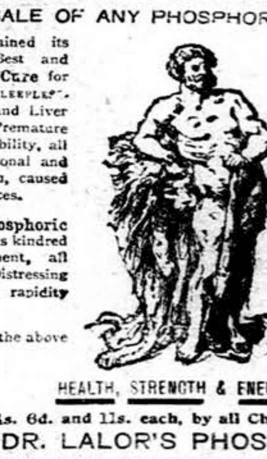

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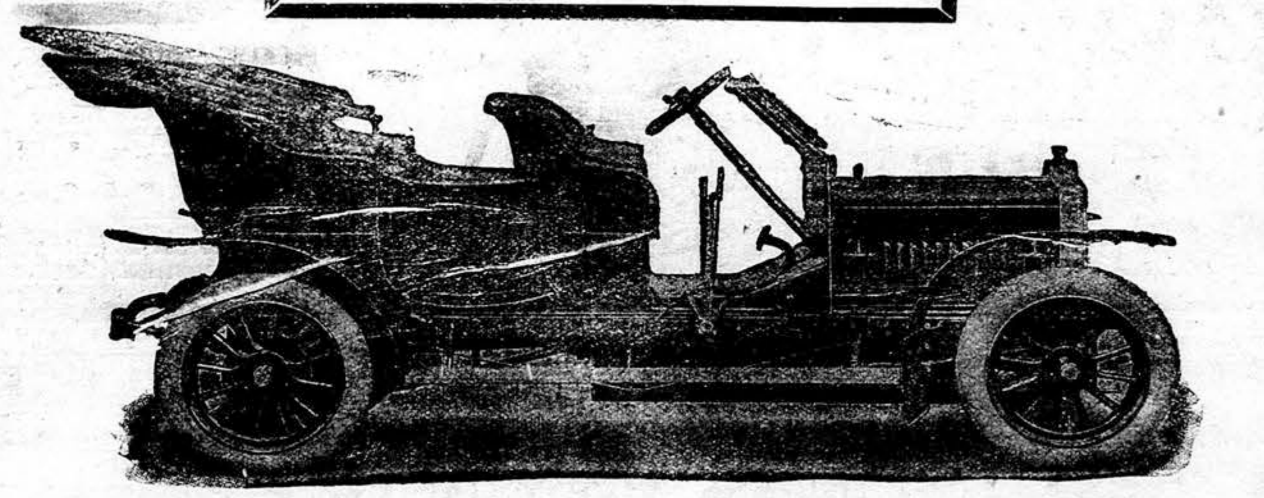

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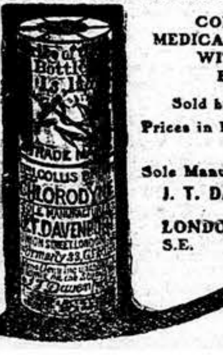

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